A VOYAGE INTO THE *LEVANT*:

A brief Relation of a Journey lately performed by Mr. *Henry Blunt* Gentleman, from *England* by the way of *Venice*, into *Dalmatia*, *Sclavonia*, *Bosna*, *Hungary*, *Macedonia*, *Thessaly*, *Thrace*, *Rhodes* and *Egypt*, unto *Gran Cairo*:

With particular observations concerning the moderne condition of the *TURKS*, and other people under that Empire.

By H. Blunt.

The fourth Edition.

LONDON,
Printed by *R. C.* for *Andrew Crooke*, and are to bee sold at the signe of the *Green-dragon*, in Pauls-church-yard,
1650.

BIBLIOTHECA · BODLEIANA

A VOYAGE INTO THE *LEVANT.*

INtellectuall Complexions have no deſire ſo ſtrong, as that of *knowledge*; nor is any knowledge unto man ſo certain, and pertinent, as that of humane affaires: This *experience* advances beſt, in obſerving of people, whoſe *inſtitutions* much differ from ours; for cuſtomes conformable to our owne, or to ſuch wherewith we are already acquainted, doe but repeat our old obſervations, with little acquiſt of new. So my former time ſpent in viewing *Italy*, *France*, and ſome little of *Spain*, being countries of Chriſtian inſtitution, did but repreſent in a ſeverall dreſſe, the effect of what I knew before.

Then ſeeing the cuſtomes of men are much ſwayed by their naturall diſpoſitions, which are originally inſpired and compoſed by the Climate whoſe aire, and influence they receive, it ſeems naturall, that to our *North-weſt* parts of the World, no people ſhould bee more averſe, and ſtrange of behaviour, then thoſe of the *South-Eaſt*: Moreover, thoſe parts being now poſſeſſed by the *Turkes*, who are the only moderne people, great in action, and whoſe Empire hath ſo ſuddenly invaded the world, and fixt it ſelfe ſuch firme foundations as no other ever did; I was of opinion, that hee who would behold theſe times in their greateſt glory, could not find a better *Scene* then *Turky*. theſe conſiderations ſent me thither; where my generall purpoſe gave me four particular cares: Firſt, to obſerve the Religion, Manners, and Policy of the *Turkes*, not perfectly, (which were a task for an inhabitant rather then a paſſenger,) but

but ſo far forth, as might ſatisfie this ſcruple, (to wit) whether to an unpartiall conceit, the *Turkiſh* way appeare abſolutely barbarous, as we are given to underſtand, or rather another kind of civility, different from ours, but no leſſe pretending: Secondly, in ſome meaſure, to acquaint my ſelfe with thoſe other ſects which live under the *Turkes*, as *Greeks*, *Armenians*, *Freinks*, and *Zinganaes*, but eſpecially the *Iewes*; [a race from all others ſo averſe both in nature and inſtitution, as glorying to ſingle it ſelf out of the reſt of mankind, remaines obſtinate, contemptible, and famous: Thirdly, to ſee the *Turkiſh* Army, then going againſt *Poland*, and therein to note, whether their diſcipline *Military* encline to ours, or elſe be of a new mould, though not without ſome touch, from the Countries they have ſubdued; and whether it be of a frame apt to confront the Chriſtians, or not. The laſt and choice piece of my intent, was to

view *Gran Cairo*, and that for two cauſes; firſt, it being clearly the greateſt concourſe of Mankind in theſe times, and perhaps that ever was; there muſt needs bee ſome proportionable ſpirit in the government: for ſuch vaſt multitudes, and thoſe of wits ſo deeply malicious, would ſoon breed confuſion, famine, and utter deſolation, if in the *Turkiſh* domination there were nothing but ſottiſh ſenſuality, as moſt *Chriſtians* conceive: Laſtly, becauſe *Egypt* is held to have been the fountaine of all *Science*, and *Arts civill*, therefore I did hope to find ſome ſpark of thoſe cinders not yet put out; or elſe in the extream contrariety, I ſhould receive an impreſſion as important, from the ocular view of ſo great a revolution; for above all other ſenſes, the eye having the moſt immediate, and quicke commerce with the ſoule, gives it a more ſmart touch then the reſt, leaving in the *fancy* ſomewhat unutterable; ſo that an eye-witneſs

witneſſe of things conceives them with an *imagination* more compleat, ſtrong, and intuitive, then hee can either apprehend, or deliver by way of relation; for relations are not only in great part falſe, out of the relaters miſ-information, vanity, or intereſt; but which is unavoydable, their choice, and frame agrees more naturally with his judgment, whoſe iſſue they are, then with his readers; ſo as the reader is like one feaſted with diſhes fitter for another mans ſtomacke, then his owne: but a traveller takes with his eye, and care, only ſuch *occurrencies* into obſervation, as his owne apprehenſion affects, and through that *ſympathy*, can digeſt the to an experience more naturall for himſelf, then hee could have done the notes of another: Wherefore I deſiring ſomewhat to informe my ſelfe of the *Turkiſh* Nation, would not ſit down with a booke knowledge thereof, but rather (through all the hazard

and endurance of travell,) receive it from mine own eye not dazled with any affection, prejudicacy, or miſt of education, which preoccupate the minde, and delude it with partiall *idea's*, as with a falſe glaſſe, repreſenting the *object* in colours, and proportions untrue: for the juſt cenſure of things is to be drawn from their *end* whereto they are aimed, without requiring them to our cuſtoms, and ordinances, or other impertinent reſpects, which they acknowledg not for their touch-ſtone: wherefore hee who paſſes through the ſeverall educations of men, muſt not try them by his owne, but weaning his mind from all former habit of *opinion*, ſhould as it were putting off the old man come freſh and ſincere to conſider them: This preparation was the cauſe, why the ſuperſtition, policy, entertainments, diet, lodging, and other manners of the *Turkes*, never provoked me ſo far, as uſually they doe thoſe who cate-

chiſe

chiſe the world by their owne home; and this alſo bars theſe obſervations from appearing beyond my owne cloſet, for to a mind poſſeſt with any ſet doctrine, their unconformity muſt needs make them ſeem unſound, and extravagant, nor can they comply to a rule, by which they were not made. Nevertheleſſe conſidering that *experience* forgotten is as if it never had been, and knowing how much I ventured for it, as little as it is, I could not but eſteem it worth retaining in my own memory, though not transferring to others: hereupon I have in theſe lines regiſtred to my ſelfe, whatſoever moſt took me in my journey from *Venice* into *Turkey*.

Firſt, I agreed with a *Ianizary* at *Venice*, to find mee Dyet, Horſe, Coach, Paſſage, and all other uſuall charges, as farre as *Conſtantinople*: Then upon the ſeventh of *May*, 1634. I embarq'd on a *Venetian Gally* with a *Caravan* of *Turkes*, and *Iewes* bound

for the *Levant*, not having any *Christian* with them beſides my ſelfe: this occaſion was right to my purpoſe; for the familiarity of bed, board, and paſſage together is more opportune to diſcloſe the cuſtomes of men, then a much longer habitation in Cities, where ſociety is not ſo linkt, and behaviour more perſonate, then in travell, whoſe common ſufferings endear men, laying them open, and obnoxious to one another: The not having any other *Chriſtian* in the *Caravan*, gave mee two notable advantages: Firſt, that no other mans errors could draw either hatred, or engagement upon mee; then I had a freedome of complying upon occaſion of queſtions by them made; whereby I became all things to all men, which let me into the breaſts of many.

The *Gally* lying that day and night in Port at *Lio*, ſet ſaile the next morn, and in four and twenty houres arrived at *Rovinio* a *Venetian* City in *Iſtria*: it ſtands

ſtands in a creeke of the *Adriatique*, upon a hill promontory which hath two thirds waſhed by the *Sea*, the *South-eaſt* ſide joined to the Continent; the ſoile rocky, and barren, as all that ſide along the *Gulfe*; it is an hundred miles from *Venice*, and therefore being ſo far within the *Gulfe*, is not fortified as againſt much danger, yet hath it a pretty wall, and fortreſs with a ſmall Garriſon: from thence wee came to *Zara*: this City ſtands in *Dalmatia*, and of all others within the *Gulfe*, is by reaſon of the ſituation, moſt apt to command the whole *Adriatique*, and therefore hath formerly been attempted by the *Turke*, wherefore the *Venetians* have fortified it extraordinarily, and now though in times of firm peace, keep it with ſtrong companies both of Horſe and Foot: the Generall of the Horſe came in another *Gally* with us, hee was firſt welcomed with a volley of great and ſmall ſhot from the walls; then by 3 Nobles

Nobles therein ſeverall Offices commanding, he was accompanyed to the *Townhall*, where his brief Patent once read, he had the Staffe & Precedency of his Predeceſſor: after a days view of this place we ſailed to *Spalatro* a City of *Sclavonia*, kept by the *Venetians* as their only *Emporium* plyed ſucceſſively with two *Gallies*, which carry between *Venice*, and that place, ſuch merchandize as are tranſported into *Turky*, or from thence brought in: it ſtands in a moſt pleaſant valley on the *South ſide* of great mountaines: in the wall toward the Sea, appeares a great remainder of a *gallery* in *Diocletian* his Palace: *Southward* of the Towne is the Sea which makes an open Port capable of ten, or twelve *Gallies*; without is an unſecure Bay for great Ships, at the entrance above halfe a mile broad; yet not ſo renown'd for the skill of *Octavius*, who chained it up, when he beſieged *Salonæ*, as for the fierce reſolution of *Vulteius*, and his com-

company there taken: in this Towne the *Venetians* allow the great *Turk* to take cuſtome of the *Merchandize*; whereupon there reſides his *Emir* or Treaſurer who payes him thirty five thouſand *Dollars* a yeare, as himſelfe, and others told mee: there are high walls, and ſtrong companies to guard this City; yet I heard their chief ſafety to bee in having ſo unuſefull, and ſmall an *Haven*, wherefore the *Turke* eſteems *Spalatro* in effect, but as a land town, nor ſo much worth as his preſent cuſtome, and ſo covets it not like *Zara*, for if he did, he has a terrible advantage upon it, having taken from the *Venetians Clyſsi*, not above foure miles off; which is the ſtrongeſt land fortreſſe that I ever beheld.

At *Spalatro* having ſtayed three days, our *Caravan* was furniſhed with horſes; the firſt journey wee began about Sunſet, our lodging two miles off we pitch'd upon a little hill, grown over

over with *Iuniper*, once the ſeat of *Salonæ*, a City famous for their bravery againſt *Octavius*; there is not now ſo much as a ruine left, excepting a poor piece of *Dioclesians aqueduct*: Hence we paſſed the Hils of *Dogliana* far higher then the *Alpes*, and ſo ſteep as our deſcent for three days together, it was a greater precipice, then that halfe day his coming downe from Mount *Cenis*, into *Piemont*; having for the moſt part rode thus nine days, we came into a ſpacious and fruitfull plain, which at the *West*, where wee entred, at leaſt ten miles over, is on the *North*, and *South* ſides immured with ridges of eaſie, and pleaſant hills, ſtill by degrees, ſtraightning the plain, till after ſix or ſeven miles riding, it grows not above a mile broad; there found we the city *Saraih*, which extends from the one ſide, to the other, and takes up part of both Aſcents; at the *Eaſt* end ſtands a Caſtle upon a ſteep rock commanding the *Town*, and

paſſage

paſſage *Eaſtward*: This is the *Metropolis* of the Kingdome of *Boſnah*: it is but meanly built, and not great, reckoning about fourſcore *Meſcheetoes*, and twenty thouſand houſes.

In my three dayes aboad, the moſt notable things I found, was the goodneſſe of the water, and vaſte, almoſt *gyant-like* ſtature of the men, which with their bordring upon *Germany*, made me ſuppoſe them to bee the offſpring of thoſe old *Germans* noted by *Caſar* and *Tacitus* for their huge ſize, which in other places, is now degenerate into the ordinary proportions of men: Hence at our departure wee went along with the *Baſhaw* of *Boſnah* his troopes going for the Warre of *Poland*; they were of Horſe and Foot between ſix or ſeven thouſand, but went ſcattering: the *Baſhaw* not yet in perſon, and the taking leave of their friends Spirited many with drinke, diſcontent and inſolency; which made them fitter company for the *Devill*, then

then for a *Chriſtian*: my ſelf after many launces, and knives threatned upon me, was invaded by a drunken *Ianizary*, whoſe iron Mace intangled in his other furniture gave mee time to flee among the Rocks, whereby I eſcaped untoucht: Thus marcht we ten days through a hilly country, cold, not inhabited, and in a manner a continued Wood, moſt of *Pine* trees: at length we reached *Valliovah*, a pretty little Town upon the confines of *Hungary*, where the Camp ſtaying ſome dayes, we left them behind, and being to paſs a Wood neer the *Chriſtian* countrey, doubting it to be (as Confines are) ful of Thieves, we divided our *Caravan* of ſixſcore Horſe into two parts; half with the Perſons, and Goods of leaſt eſteem, we ſent a day before the reſt, that ſo the Theeves having a booty, might be gone before we came, which happened accordingly; they were robbed; one theef, and two of ours ſlaine; ſome hundred *dollars* worth of goods

goods loſt: The next day wee paſſed, and found ſixteen Theeves, in a narrow paſſage, before whom wee ſet a good guard of *Harquebuze*, and *Piſtolls*, till the weaker ſort paſſed by: ſo in three dayes, we came ſafe to *Belgrada*.

This City anciently called *Taurunum*, or *Alba Græca*, was the *Metropolis* of *Hungary* till won by *Sultan Solyman* the ſecond, in the year 1525. it is one of the moſt pleaſant, ſtately, and commodious ſituations that I have ſeen: it ſtands moſt in a bottome encompaſſed *Eaſtward*, by gentle and pleaſant aſcents, employed in Orchards, or Vines, *South-ward* is an eaſie hill, part poſſeſt with buildings, the reſt a burying place of well-nigh three miles in compaſſe, ſo full of graves as one can bee by another: the *Weſt* end yeelds a right magnificent aſpect, by reaſon of an eminency of land jetting out farther then the reſt, and bearing a goodly ſtrong *Caſtle* whoſe walls

are

are two miles about, excellently fortified with a dry ditch, and out-works: this *Caſtle* on the Weſt ſide is waſhed by the great river *Sava*, which on the North of the City, loſes it ſelfe in the *Danubius*, of old called *Iſter*, now *Duny*, and is held the greateſt river in the world, deep and dangerous for Navigation, runs Eaſt-ward, into the *Euxine* or *black* Sea, in its paſſage receiving fifty and odde rivers, moſt of them navigable: two rarities I was told of this river, and with my owne experience found true: one was that at mid-day, and mid-night, the ſtream runs ſlower by much then at other times; this they find by the noiſe of thoſe Boat-mills, whereof there are about twenty, like thoſe upon the *Rhoane* at *Lyons*, their clakkers beate much ſlower, at thoſe times then elſe, which argues like difference in the motion of the wheel, and by conſequence of the ſtream; the cauſe is neither any *reflux*, nor ſtop of current by

winde

winde or otherwiſe, for there is no increaſe of water obſerved: The other wonder is, that where thoſe two great *currents* meet, their waters mingle no more then water and oyle; not that either floats above other, but joine unmixed, ſo that neer the midle of the river I have gone in a boat, and taſted of the *Danuby* as clear, and pure as a Well, then putting my hand not an inch further, I have taken of the *Sava* as troubled as a ſtreet channel, taſting the gravell in my teeth; yet did it not taſte *unctuous*, as I expected, but hath ſome other ſecret ground of the *antipathy*, which though not eaſily found out, is very effectuall; for they runne thus threeſcore miles together, and for a dayes journey, I have been an eye-witneſſe thereof.

The *Caſtle* is excellently furniſhed with Artillery, and at the entrance, there ſtands an *Arſenall* with ſome forty or fifty fair Braſſe peeces, moſt bearing the Armes, and inſcription of *Ferdinand*

Ferdinand the Emperour: that which to me ſeemed ſtrangeſt in this *Caſtle*, (for I had free liberty to pry up and downe, was a round Tower, called the *Zindana*, a cruel y not by them deviſed, and ſeldom practiſed, it is like old *Romes Gemoniæ*; the Tower is large, and round; but within ſevered into many ſquares of long beams, ſet on end, about foure foot aſunder; each beam was ſtruck frequent with great fleſh-hookes, the perſon condemned was naked let fall amongſt thoſe hookes, which gave him a quicke, or laſting miſery, as he chanced to light: then at the bottome the river is let in by *grates*, whereby all putrefaction was waſht away: Within this great *Caſtle*, is another little one, with works of its own; I had like to have miſcarried with approching the *entrance*, but the rude noiſe, and worſe lookes of the Guard, gave me a timely apprehenſion with ſudden paſſage, & humiliation to ſweeten them, and get off, for as I after learnt,

learnt, there is kept a great part of the *Gran Signior* his treaſure, to be ready when he wars on that ſide the *Empire*, it is death for any *Turke* or *Chriſtian* to enter; and the *Captain* is never to goe forth without particular licence from the *Emperour*: Here the *Baſha* of *Temeſuar* joining the people of *Buda*, and his own, with thoſe of *Belgrada*, and *Boſnah*, they were held encamped on the *South-ſide* of the Towne, yet not not ſo ſeverely, but the *Spahyes*, *Janizaries*, and *Venturiers*, had leave to goe before to the generall *Rendivouz*, as they pleaſed, though moſt of them ſtayed to attend the *Baſhaes*; they there expected *Murath Baſha*; he five dayes after our arrivall, came in with few Foote, but Foure thouſand Horſe, of the *Spahy Timariots*; ſuch brave Horſes, and Men ſo dexterous in the uſe of the Launce I had not ſeen: then was made publick Proclamation to hang all ſuch *Ianizaries*, as ſhould bee found behind theſe

theſe Forces: with them the next day we ſet forward for *Sophya*, which in twelve days we reacht: The *Baſhaes* did not goe all in company, but ſetting forth about an houre, one after another, drew out their troopes in length without confuſion; not in much order of *File* and *Ranke*, as neer no enemy: in this and our former March, I much admired, that we had a *Caravan* loaded with *Clothes*, *Silks*, *Tiſſues*, and other rich commodities, were ſo ſafe, not only in the main Army, but in ſtraggling troops, amongſt whom we often wandred by reaſon of recovering the *Iews* Sabbath; but I found the cauſe to be the cruelty of *Iuſtice*; for theeves upon the way are empaled without delay, or mercy; and there was a *Saniacke* with two hundred Horſe, who did nothing but coaſt up and down the Countrey, and every man who could not give a faire account of his being where hee found him, was preſently ſtrangled, though

though not known to have offended: for their *juſtice* although not ſo raſh as we ſuppoſe, yet will rather cut off two *innocent* men, then let one *offendor* eſcape; for in execution of an innocent, they think if he be held guilty, the *example* works as well as if hee were guilty indeed; and where a conſtant denyall makes the *fact* doubted, in that execution, the reſentment ſo violent terrifies the more; therefore to prevent diſorders ſometimes, in the beginning of war, *colourable* puniſhments are uſed where *juſt* ones want: this ſpeedy and remorſeleſſe ſeverity makes that when their great Armies lie about any Towne, or *paſſe*, no man is endamaged, or troubled to ſecure his goods; in which reſpect it pretends more effect upon a bad age then our *Chriſtian compaſſion*, which is ſo eaſily abuſed, as we cannot raiſe two, or three *Companies* of Souldiers, but they pilfer and rifle whereſoever they paſſe: wherein for want of cruelty upon

upon *Delinquents* cauſes much more oppreſion of the *Innocent*, which is the greateſt cruelty of all: yet without their Army, there want not ſcandalls; for in the way we paſſed by a *Palanga*, which is a Village fortified with mud walls againſt Theeves; where wee found a ſmall *Caravan* to have been aſſaulted the day before, and divers remaining ſore wounded: for through all *Turkie*, eſpecially in places *deſert*, there are many *Mountainers*, or *Outlaws*, like the wild *Iriſh*, who live upon ſpoile, and are not held members of the State, but enemies, and uſed accordingly: In all our March though I could not perceive much *diſcipline*, as not neer an adverſe party; yet I wondred to ſee ſuch a multitude ſo clear of *confuſion*, *violence*, *want*, *ſickneſſe*, or any other *diſorder*; and though wee were almoſt threeſcore thouſand, and ſometimes found not a Town in ſeven or eight dayes, yet was there ſuch plenty of good *Biſket*, *Rice*

Rice, and *Mutton*, as whereſoever I paſſed up, and down to view the *Spahyes*, and others in their tents, they would often make mee ſit, and eate with them very plentifully, and well: The ſeverall *Courts* of the *Baſhaes* were ſerved in great ſtate; each of them having three or foureſcore *Camels*, beſides ſix or ſeven ſcore *Carts*, to carry the *Baggage*: and when the *Baſhn* himſelfe took Horſe, he had five or ſixe *Coaches*, covered with *cloth of gold*, or rich *tapeſtry*, to carry his wives; ſome had with them *twelve* or *ſixteen*; the leaſt *ten*, who when they entred the Coach, there were men ſet on each ſide, holding up a rowe of *tapeſtry* to cover them from being ſeen by the people, although they were after the *Turkiſh* manner muffled that nothing but the eye could appeare: beſide theſe wives, each *Baſha* had as many or likely more *Catamites*, which are their ſerious loves; for their wifes are uſed (as the *Turks* themſelves told

me) but to dreſs their meat, to Laundreſſe, and for reputation; the boyes likely of twelve or fourteen yeares old, ſome of them not above nine, or ten, are uſually clad in *Velvet*, or *Scarlet*, with gilt *Scymitars*, and bravely mounted, with *ſumptuous furniture*; to each of them a Souldier appointed, who walkes by his bridle, for his ſafety: when they are all in order, there is excellent *Sherbets* given to any who will drink; then the *Baſha* takes Horſe, before whom ride a dozen or more, who with ugly Drums, braſſe Diſhes, and wind inſtruments, noiſe along moſt part of the Journey: before all, there goe Officers who pitch his tent, where hee ſhall dine or lodge: when meat is ſerved up, eſpecially at night, all the people give three great Shouts: Theſe are the chief ceremonies I remember. That wch ſecured, & emboldened my enquiry, and paſſage theſe twelves days march, was an accident the firſt night, which was thus, The

Campe

Campe being pitched on the ſhoare of *Danubius*, I went(but timorouſly) to view the Service about *Murath Baſhaes* Court, where one of his favourite boyes eſpying me to bee a ſtranger, gave me a Cup of *Sherbet*; I in thanks,and to make friends in Court, preſented him with a Pocket *Looking glaſſe*, in a little *Ivory* Caſe, with a *Combe*,ſuch as are ſold at *Weſtminſter Hall* for four or five ſhillings a piece: The youth much taken therewith, ran, and ſhewed it to the *Baſhaw*,who preſently ſent for me, and making me ſit, and drinke *Cauphe* in his preſence, called for one that ſpake *Italian*; then demanding of my *condition*, *purpoſe*, *countrey*, and many other particulars, it was my fortune to hit his humour ſo right, as at laſt he asked if my Law did permit me to ſerve under them going againſt the *Polacke* who is a *Chriſtian*; promiſing with his hand upon his breaſt, that if I would, I ſhould be inrolled of his Compa-

nies, furniſhed with a good Horſe, and for other neceſſaries be provided with the reſt of his houſhold; I humbly thanked him for his favour, and told him, that to an *Engliſhman* it was lawfull to ſerve under any who were in league with our *King*, and that our *King* had not only a league with the *Gran Signior*, but continually held an *Embaſſadour* at his Court, eſteeming him the greateſt *Monarch* in the world: ſo that my ſervice there, eſpecially if I behaved my ſelfe not unworthy of my *Nation*, would bee exceedingly well received in *England*; and the *Polacke*, though in name a *Chriſtian*, yet of a *Sect*, which for *Idolatry*, and many orher points, wee much abhorred; wherefore the *Engliſh* had of late, helpt the *Muſcovite* againſt him, and would be forwarder under the *Turkes*, whom we not only honored for their glorious actions in the world; but alſo loved, for the *kind commerce* of *Trade* which wee find amongſt

amongſt them: But as for my preſent engagement to the war, with much ſorrow I acknowledged my incapacity, by reaſon I wanted *language*, which would not only render me uncapable of *commands*, and ſo *unſerviceable*, but alſo endanger mee in *tumults*, where I appearing a ſtranger, and not able to expreſſe my affection, might be miſtaken, and uſed accordingly; wherefore I humbly entreated his Highneſſe leave to follow my poor affaires, with an eternall *oblige* to *blazon* this honorable favour whereſoever I came: He forthwith bad me do as liked me beſt; wherewith I took my leave, but had much confidence in his favour, and went often to obſerve his Court. In this journey wee paſſed through a prety little Towne, called *Niſſe*, where wee ſtayed while the *Iews* kept their *Sabbath*: here a little before night, Wine having poſſeſt a *Ianizary*, and one other *Turke*, who rode in my Coach, they

fell out with two Countrey fellowes, and by violence tooke an Axe from one of them, not to rob him, but for preſent uſe thereof, which being done, I gave him his Axe againe, as not willing in that place to have ſo much as the beholders part in a quarrell: Theſe fellows dogg'd us: the *Ianizary* they miſſed, but at midnight came to our Coach were we ſlept, and opened the cover; whereat I ſpeaking in *Italian*, they knew me, wherefore leaving mee, they drew the *Turk* by neck, and ſhoulders, and gave him two blows w^th *Scymitars*, one over the arme, the other upon the head, in ſuch ſort as we left him behind in great danger of death: they fled, I was found there all bloody, and ſo taken, had ſurely the next day been executed, but that within leſſe then halfe an houre, the hurt perſon coming to his ſenſes, cleared me, telling how it came, and by whom.

Thus in twelve dayes, wee came to

Sophya,

Sophya, the chiefe City (after the *Turkiſh* diviſion) of *Bulgary*, but according to the other *Geography*, it ſtands in *Macedonia*, upon the confines of *Theſſaly*, nor hath it loſt the old *Grecian* civility, for of all the Cities I ever paſſed, either in *Chriſtendome*, or without, I never ſaw any where a ſtranger is leſſe troubled either with affronts or gaping: it ſtands almoſt in the midſt of a long and fruitfull valley; on the *North ſide* about four miles diſtant, runs a ridge of low hils; *South-ward* three miles off ſtands a high and ſteep mountaine, where ſnow appears all the yeer: the *Iews* and *Chriſtians* have here the dores of their houſes little above three foot high, which they told mee was, that the *Turkes* might not bring in their Horſes, who elſe would uſe them for ſtables in their travell; which I noted for a ſigne of greater ſlavery then in other places.

Here is the Seat of the *Beglerbeg* or

Viceroy of all *Greece*, by the *Turkes* called *Rumely*; with many brave *Meſcheetoes*, eſpecially the great one in the middle of the Town, and another on the South ſide, with a magnificent Colledge: it hath many ſtately *Hanes* or *Kirevanſerahes*, and exquiſite *Bathes*, the principall hath a hot Fountaine: Here the buſineſſe of our *Caravan* ended, nor had my *Ianizary* much deſire to take any of new, for he naturally having more of the Merchant in him, then of the *Souldier*, would not goe further for feare of being forced to the warre, wherefore hee ſtayed twenty dayes at *Sophya*, till the Camp was removed, and the *Gran Signior* returned to *Conſtantinople*: Thus I neither ſaw the *Emperours* perſon, nor the maine body of the army; only herein was my ſucceſſe ſhort: as ſoon as the *Ianizary* thought the coaſt cleer, we went four Coaches in three days to *Potarzeek*: the paſſage is famous for *Antiquities*:

ſixteen

fixteen, or 18 miles Eaſtward of *Sophya*, we paſt over the hill *Rhodope* where *Orpheus* lamented his *Euridice*: it hath divers inequalities o f ground, none very ſteep, all covered with low Woods, now watched with divers, who by reaſon of the frequent robberies there committed, doe by little Drums give the inhabitants warning of all ſuſpicious paſſengers: in the loweſt of thoſe deſcents runs a little Brooke, of which I conjectured, and a learned *Iew* (to whom I owe moſt of my information) confirmed, that the old Poets had made the river *Strymon*, where the diſconſolate *Orpheus* was torne in pieces by the *Thracian* Dames, for that place hath ever been uncertainly reckoned, to *Macedonia*, *Thrace*, and *Theſſaly*.

At laſt wee came to an high, and large mountaine, of a dayes journey over; the *Iew* held it to bee the *Thermopylæ*, a place as ſtoutly conteſted for of old, as now the

Valtoline with us, herewith hee told me that *Eaſterne* cuſtome of wearing *Turbants* came from thence; and that how once the *Barbarous* people having the *Grecian* Army at a great advantage, there was no other remedy, but that ſome few ſhould make good that narrow paſſage, while the main of the Army might eſcape away; there were brave Spirits who undertooke it, and knowing they went to an unevitable death, they had care of nothing but *Sepulture*, which of old was much regarded, wherefore each of them carryed his *winding* ſheet wrapt about his head, and then with loſſe of their owne lives ſaved their fellowes: whereupon for an honourable memoriall of that exploit, the *Levantines* uſed to wrap White linnen about their heads, and the faſhion ſo derived upon the *Turk*.

This may be the ſtory of *Leonidas* with his three hundred *Spartanes*, but corrupted by time, and tradition: when

when I had conſidered the paſſage, it ſeemed capable of his relation; and this might well be the *Thermopylæ*, if they were ſo neer the *Philippick* fields; for beſide his confeſſion, the tradition of divers there inhabiting, and all concordance of Stories aſſure us, that the *Champaigne* between this *Mountain* and *Philippopolis*, of above forty or fifty miles long, was from that City built by *Philip*, called *Campi Philippici*, famous for the *Roman* civill wars, there decided in Two battells, the firſt between *Cæſar* and *Pompey*, the other between *Auguſtus* and *Marke Antony*, againſt *Brutus* and *Caſſius*: the Plain, but that it is a Valley, much reſembles our Downes of *Marleborough*, where the *Saxons* as it is thought had a great battel: for juſt in that manner, there yet remained the heapes where the ſlain were buried, and good part of the Trenches: the two Battells were fought ſixteen or eighteen miles aſunder,

aſunder, as appears by the Sepulchers, and the Trenches; *Cæſars* was next the Hill; the other neerer *Philippopolis*: which for want of other authority, I conjectured thus: Firſt, in *Cæſars* battell there dyed but fifteen thouſand, two hundred, in the other almoſt twice as many; this proportion is made good in the heaps, thoſe toward *Philippopolis* being greater, and much more in number then the other: then *Cæſar* writes that after *Pompey*, and the main of his Army was fled, a reſidue not yet diſperſt retired to a hill ſix miles off, which had a River run under it; This ſquares right with a hill on the Southſide of *Potarzeek*, a little Town between the two *Camps*, and where my two dayes abode, gave me leaſure to read *Cæſar* his Commentary thereon, which on purpoſe I carryed to conferre upon the Place, for the better impreſſion: This *Potarzeek* had it not been remarkable for the place, was not worth

worth mention; for it is but a ſmall Towne reckning not above foure thouſand houſes, but is very pleaſant with hills, and a River *South-ward*.

Hence we paſſed *Eaſt-ward*, through the reſt of the Plain along the Monuments of *Brutus*, and *Caſſius* his defeature: the *Tumuli* are many, ſome great, ſome ſmall, more or leſſe cloſe together, as the ſlaughter hapned, and reach at leaſt eight or nine miles in length, extending as it ſeems the flight did, towards *Philoppopolis*, now in *Turkiſh* called *Philibee*, where in two dayes we arrived.

A little before the *Citie*, on the *Notrh-ſide*, wee ſaw the *Gran Signior* his ſtable of *Camels*, where is *Place*, and *Order* for five thouſand *Camels*, which carry his proviſion when he warres on this ſide his Empire; and then the generall *Rendivouz* uſes to be in theſe *Philippick* Fields, now termed the Plain of *Potarzeeke*, through which alſo runnes the River *Mariſſa*,

in

in ſome places called *Hebrus*, ſhallow but very broad: over this River at the North entry of *Phylibee*, is a vaſte Woodden Bridge, more then a quarter of a mile long; Through the middeſt of this *Citie*, from *North* to *South*, runnes a ridge of rocky hills, partly taken up with buildings; the reſt with Sepultures, among which I found a little *Greek Chappell*, built in the old *Gentiliſme*, as a *Greek* told me, and it appears alſo by the round form, with equall diviſion of *Altars*; there remains nothing remarkable: After five dayes ſtay, we went foure dayes journey through many pretty Towns of *Thrace*, till we came to the chief *Citie* thereof, and one of the principall in all *Turky*: This is *Andrinople* in *Turkiſh Heidrianee*, or *Hadrian*, who repaired it: originally it was ſtyled *Oreſtæ* from its Founder; for as the *Greeks* there pretend, it was built by *Oreſtes* Sonne to *Agamemnon*: Untill the conqueſt of

of *Conſtantinople*, it was the *Turkes* Emperiall Seat: *North-Eaſt North*, and *North-Weſt*, lye certain low and eaſie hills, amongſt which glides the little River *Tuny*, from the *North-ſide* of the Citie to the *Weſt*, where meeting a branch of the *Mariſſa*, it paſſes a mile or more *South-Eaſt*, where joyning with the other branch, it runs ſtately through the adjoyning Plaine, on which *Zerxes* firſt Muſtered his vaſte Army, when he had paſſed the *Helleſpont*.

This Citie among divers other names, hath been called *Trimontium*, becauſe it ſtands upon three little hills, or rather one low Hill, with three eminencies; the middeſt is the higheſt, and largeſt, upon the top whereof, as the crowne, and glory of the other buildings, ſtands a ſtately *Meſcheeto* built by *Sultan Solyman* the Second, with foure high, and curious *Spyes*, at each corner one, as the manner of *Turky* is; not upon the *Church* like

like our *Steeples*, but from the *Ground*, each of them hath three rounds on the outſide, for the *Prieſts* walke, and at the top a great *Globe*, and *halfe-moone* of Gold: The Body of the *Meſkeeto* like thoſe of *Conſtantinople* (though farre more curious) is at the bottome *quadrangular*, having four Stories in heighth; the two uppermoſt ſo contracted, as that diviſion which quarters the two loweſt into foure *angles* a piece, caſts each of them into eight; at either *angle* of the upper ſtory is a great round *Pyramide*: they ſupport a roofe, in forme round, and eminent, all covered with Lead, upon the top whereof is ſet a *globe of Gold*, whereon ſtand a *golden pillar*, and an *halfe moone*: at the bottome of this building are made ten *conduits* with Cocks, on the *North-ſide*, and as many on the *South*, for people to waſh befor *Divine-Service*; to which uſe alſo on the *Weſt-ſide*, in the *Church-yard* are thirty, or forty

Cocks

Cocks under a fountaine ſo *ſumptuous*, as excepting one at *Palermo*, I have not ſeen a better in *Chriſtendome*; on the *Eaſt ſide* are the chief *Prieſts* lodgings, and garden; round the *Church-yard* are *Cloyſters*, *Bathes*, a *Colledge* with lodging for *Prieſts*, and other neceſſary *Offices*, all covered with large round *Tunnells* of *Lead*: This *edifice* is not great, but of ſtructure ſo *neat*, and that ſo advantaged by *ſeituation*, as renders it not onely ſtately, and magnificent, but with ſuch a *delicacy* as I have not ſeen in any other place, no not in *Italy*: Beſide this *Meskeeto*, there is another brave one with foure *Spires*, built by *Sultan Selym*, and many other of two a piece, with faire *Colledges*, *Cloyſters*, and *Bathes*, equall to the *Monaſteries* of any one *City* in *Chriſtendome*, for qualitie, though not in number: it hath alſo many fair *Hanes*, all covered in like manner; ſo likewiſe are their *Beſeſteins*, or *Exchanges*, whereof it hath

hath foure or five, ſome not much inferiour to ours in *London*, eſpecially one, which I gueſſed halfe a mile in length, & richly furniſht with Wares: the chief *Bridges* are foure, vaſte, and high, all of Stone: from the *Southbridge* is the beſt view of the *Citie*, where it makes a gallant ſhew. There yet remaine the walls of the *old Town*, which now containe the fourth, and worſt part, inhabited by *Zinganaes*, *Chriſtians*, *Iewes*, and others eſteemed as refuſe people: A little without the Citie *North-ward*, ſtands the *Gran Signior* his *Serraglio*, with a Parke walled, ſome three miles compaſſe: The *Palace* is very low, all covered with *Lead* riſing up from a flat, into a ſharp round, and ſeemes but like a *Garden-houſe* for pleaſure: it is kept by his *Agemoglans*, to entertain, not only the *Gran Signior*, but in his abſence, any *Baſhae*, or other principall miniſter.

After ten dayes ſtay at *Andrinople*, we

we rode up and down as buſineſſe required, to *Burgaz*, *Churlo*, and divers other pretty Townes, all of them adorned with dainty *Meskeetoes*, *Colledges*, *Hoſpitals*, *Hanes*, and *Bridges*: for it is in *Turky* as in other Kingdomes; the neerer to the *Emperiall Citie*, the more ſtately is the country inhabited: having thus travelled ſix dayes, we came to *Selibree*, of old *Selymbria*; no great Towne, but bigger then the reſt, and very ancient; the old *Caſtle* and *Walles* not quite demoliſhed: it ſtands upon the *South-end* of a long, but low hill: the other three points are encompaſſed by *Sea*, with a rocky, and unſafe Port; from whence on the other ſide of the *Bay*, you may diſcerne a round Hill, upon which remaine ſome ruins of the old City *Heraclea*: Here we ſtayed two dayes, then with ſome diverſion, in three more, we reacht *Conſtantinople*: Thus had we made from *Spalatro* fiftie two dayes journey, and as many

many in ſeverall abodes; ever lodging upon the ground, for the moſt part, in open Fields; and paſſing by land *fifteen* hundreth miles *Engliſh*; not in the direct way, for that had been ſhorter, but as led by the buſineſſe of the *Iewes*, who were Patrones of the Caravan: *Conſtantinople* by the *Turkes* called *Stambole*, (which as they told me ſignifies *faith*, and *plentie*) hath an uncertaine originall: is famous for its ruine under the Emperour *Severus*, and its reparation by *Conſtantine*: other times it hath been ſackt, but finally *Ann.* 1453. loſt by another *Conſtantine*, as the former ſonne to another *Helen*: in this loſſe it may be ſaid to gaine; for it is ſince at an higher glory, then it had before, being made head of a farre greater *Empire*: of old it was ever baited, by the *Thracians* on the one ſide, and *Grecians* on the other; but now it commands over both: I ſtayed here but five dayes, wherefore I had not

not leaſure for much obſervation: in
his haſt, I put my thoughts upon
wo points; Firſt, to view the chiefe
publique ſights, then to conſider the
judgement of thoſe ancient *Emperors*,
who ſo often thought of transferring
the Seat of the *Empire* from *Rome*,
thither: for the firſt; the *Emperours*
Perſon I could not ſee, who was then
at *Scutari*, which is as it were part of
Conſtantinople, though ſevered by
the mouth of the blacke Sea a mile o-
ver: The *Seraglio* I ſaw as farre as
Strangers uſe, having acceſſe into the
ſecond Court: The building low, and
outwardly but meane; with a low
Cloyſter of many ſmall *pillars*: the
inſide I ſaw not; but an infinite ſmarm
of *Officers*, and *Attendants* I found,
with a *ſilence*, and *reverence* ſo won-
derfull, as ſhew'd in what awe they
ſtand of their *Soveraigne*: A ſtones
caſt from the outermoſt entrance
ſtands that famous *old Church Sancta
Sophia*; thence went I to ſee the o-
ther

ther *Meskeetoes* that of *Mahomet* the Second, who wonne the *Towne*; that of *Achmat* which is the moſt ſplendid of all; into that of *Sultan Soliman* I went to view it throughout, but found it no way equall to his other at *Andrinople*, which in my eye is much more Magnificent, then any of thoſe at *Conſtantinople*: Then ſaw I the *Egyptian Obelisk*, the *Brazen pillar* of three *Snakes*, the *aqueduct*, and many other things, with that horrid gap made by fire, *Ann.* 1633. where they report ſeventy thouſand houſes to have periſhed. The other, and chief part of my *contemplation*, conſiſted in the *ſcituation*; which of all places, that I ever beheld, is the moſt *apt*, to command the world; for by land it hath immediate commerce with *Greece*, *Thrace*, and from *Scutari* with *Aſia*: By Sea the *Pontus* or black Sea, and the *Marmora* or *Helleſpont*, not only furniſh it with infinite of Fiſh in Port, but readily carry their commodities abroad,

abroad, and bring others home; and which is above all, the mouthes of both thoſe Seas are ſo narrow as no paſſage can be forced againſt the *Caſtles*, ſo as for *ſtrength*, *plentie*, and *commoditie*, no place can equall it: Then it ſtands almoſt in the middle of the World, and thereby capable of performing commands over many Countreys, without any great prejudice of diſtance; the want whereof cauſed that the authority of *Rome*, could never reach the *Parthians*, and hardly *Germany*, and raiſed that, that *maxime* left by *Auguſtus*—*coercendos Imperii terminos*: for he who conſiders the ſudden accidents of *State*, with the difficulties of remote *Forces*, and other *diſpatches*, muſt needs acknowledge the neceſſitie of (as it were) a *Mathematical* correſpondence from the *Center*, to the *Circumference*; this perhaps the *Crowne* of *Spaine* finds too true; whoſe greatneſs could not elſe in the skirts of its *Empire*,

pire, receive ſuch blowes, from ſuch *pettie* enemies as it does. In that obſerved no more of ſo great a *Citie* *I* doe not much accuſe my ſelfe; ſo the chief time I had to view, was m firſt two dayes, when I lodged wit the *Turkes*, in the *Hane* of *Mehem Baſha*; afterward I ſhifted into *Chri ſtian* habit, and went over to *Galata* where I was very courteouſly entertained in the houſe of an *Engliſh Gentleman*, to whom I was recommended; Next after I had kiſſed the hand of the right Honourable, Sir *Peter Weych Lord Embaſſadour* for His *Majeſty of England*, I tooke an inſtant opportunitie of paſſage for *Egypt*, upon the *Black Seas Fleet*, which three dayes after departed for *Alexandria*: here I found the company of a *French* Gentleman, and a *Flemiſh*; we embarqued upon the *Admirall Galeon*, hyring to our ſelves the *Gunners Roome*, of the Maſters thereof, who were two *Renegadoes* that ſpake good *Italian*,

Italian; ſtraight we ſet ſayle forth of the *Marmora*, down the *Helleſpont* in all 86. Veſſels, in two dayes arrived at *Gallippoly*, ſo named of the *French*, whoſe fury hath many old *Monuments* in the *Levant*; here we lay at Anchor that night, ſtaying for ſome *Commiſſions* which were to come after, or as I rather conjectured, for news of the *Rhodian Gallyes*, which the next day met us a little below the *Caſtles*, to be our Convoy againſt *Pyracy*, or *Chriſtians*: Some thirty miles beneath *Gallippoly* is the ſtraighteſt paſſage of the *Helleſpont*, not above halfe a mile broad; a place formerly famous for *Xerxes* his Bridge, but much more glorious in the loves of *Hero*, and *Leander*: Theſe Caſtles called the *Dardanelli*, command the *paſſage*, and are the ſecurity of *Conſtantinople* on that ſide: That upon *Europe* anciently *Seſtos*, is made with two Towers, one within the other; the inmoſt higheſt, by reaſon of

the rising ground upon which they ſtand, each bearing the form of three *Semicircles*, with the outwall *Triangular*: The other upon the *Aſian* ſhoare, is farre ſtronger, ſtanding on a Mariſh levell; it is of forme ſquare with foure round *Turrets*, at each corner one; in the middle before ſtands an high ſquare *Tower* commanding over all: This formerly was named *Abydos*, not that the buildings remaine the ſame, but often reedified in the ſame place: we paſſed ſo leiſurely as gave me time to note the *Artillery*, which I found thin aloft, but plentifull at the bottome upon the ground, looking out at ſeverall holes made in the foundation of the walles, which ſtriking in a levell, hits a Ship between winde and water, and is a plantation much more effectuall then that above. About ſome fortie miles Sayle forth of that ſtraight, on the *Aſian ſide*, we reacht *Cape Ianizar*, anciently *Promontorium Sigæum*,

gæum, where *Troy* ſtood, of which nothing remaines to be ſeen, but a piece of an old wall ſome fortie or fiftie paces long, hard by the Sea, and therefore ſaid by *Virgil* to have been built by *Neptune*: So hath that famed Towne now put on *immortalitie*, having no *exiſtence*, but in *Poetry*: whoſe fictions by complying with the fancy of man, uphold themſelves beyond the *Realtie* of their *Subject*: Beſide the conceit of ſuch a *ruine*, I took care to conſider the *judgement* of *Antiquitie*, in the *Scituation*; which I find not to have been extraordinary, either for *pleaſure*, *commoditie*, or *ſtrength*: The *Promontory* makes an *angle* which hath two ſides encompaſſed by *Sea*; from *South-Weſt* to *Weſt*, with a compaſſe turning from *Weſt* to *North*; on the other ſide lyes a barren ſandy Plaine now termed *Troade*, which ſome fifteen or twenty miles from Sea, is environed by a ridge of *Hilles*, the moſt eminent

whereof, the *Turkes* at this day call *Ide*, whereby I acknowledged it for that *Ida*, where *Prince Paris* retiring from all wiſe affaires of *State*, and *preferment* of *Court*, lived an *effeminate* and *luxurious* life; which clad in *Fable*, fames him there to have preferred *Venus* before *Minerva*, and *Iuno*; and to have given her the *golden fruit* of his youth, for which ſhe favoured him in the *Rape* of *Helen*; but becauſe neither *Minerva* nor *Iuno* aſſiſted that impreaſe, therefore it proved both unwiſe, and diſhonourable. About two leagues *Weſt-ward*, is the little *Iland Tenedos*, knowne for concealing the *Grecian* Navy at the taking of *Troy*: hence ſayled we downe the *Archipelago*, through thoſe *Ilands* ſo voyced for Antiquities, *Nullum ſine nomine ſaxum:* Among them my eye ſelected *Samos*, *Scio*, and *Pathmos*; for the wind Steering larbord drave us within diſcovery thereof: *Samos* the only place in the World, under whoſe

whoſe Rocks grow *Spunges*: The People from their infancy, are bred up with *dry Bisket*, and other extenuating Dyet, to make them extreame leane; then taking a *Spunge* wet in Oyle they hold it, part in their mouthes and part without, ſo go they under water, where at firſt they cannot ſtay long, but after practiſe, ſome of the leaneſt ſtay above an houre and a halfe, even till all the Oyle of the Spunge be corrupted; and by the Law of rhe *Iland*, none of that Trade is ſuffered to marry, untill he have ſtayed halfan houre under water; thus they gather Spunges from the bottome of rocks, more then an hundred fathom deep; which with many other Stories of theſe *Ilands* was told me by certaine *Greeks* in our *Galleon*: *Scio* is remarkable for *Maſticke* not elſe-where found, and there only upon the *South-ſide* of the Hill, which I thought to be as a *plant* not enduring the cold *winds*, or contrary *vapors* of

the *North*; they imputed it to St. *Theodors* teares led that way to *Martyrdome*, yet unleſſe he traverſed much ground, many of thoſe trees grow where he never came: I applauded their *belief* but kept my own. *Pathmos* is renowned for many actions of Saint *Iohn*: I fancied none, till the *Greeks* pointed out a *Rock* under which they affirmed to be a *Grot*, wherein hee wrote his *Apocalyps*: In ſome points things conſecrate are imitated by the ordinary wayes of men; to inſtance in prophane pieces, *Mahomet* was two years in a *grot*, writing his *Alcoran*, the *Sibyls* moſt lived and prophecied in *grots*, as my ſelfe have ſeene hers at *Cumæ*, as alſo the ſtudy and habitation of *Virgil* in a *grot* at mount *Poſilipo*; many old Oracles were delivered out of *Caverns*, or *Grots*; in ſum the higheſt fancies of men, have been produced in ſuch places; which in thoſe who have no Divine credit, I impute, partly to the

the *privacy*, and *aſpect* of thoſe retreats, which being *gloomy*, *ſtill*, and *ſolemne*, ſettle, and contract the minde into *profound* ſpeculations; but eſpecially to the qualitie of the *ayre*, a thing of main importance to diſpoſe the *wit*: the ayre of thoſe rocky *Cavernes* is not ſo dampe and earthy, as that of dungeons, nor ſo immateriall, or wafting, to unſettle and tranſport the *phantaſie*, as that above ground; but of a middle temper, wherewith it affects the brain in ſuch a ſort as is fitteſt to exerciſe its *intellectuall faculties*, to the heighth of what its *compoſition* beares. Thus after we had in eleven dayes paſſed the *Southerne*, and greateſt part of *Vlyſſes* his ten years voyage, we came before *Rhodes*, at the *Eaſt end* of the *Iland*, where we entred the *Wind-mill* Port; ſo named by reaſon of many *Wind-mills* ſtanding before it; hard by is there another Port more inward, for the *Gallies*, and of entrance ſo ſhallow,

as is not capable of deep Veſſels: here we ſtayed three dayes, which gave me ſome view of the place, and that ſo much the more by being taken for a Spie; for in *Rhodes* is no pretence of Merchandize for a *Chriſtian*; and but that my excuſe of going upon wager into *Egypt* ſeemed poſſible, I had here been loſt: yet in that *ſuſpition*, ſome of them out of ſuch a bravery, as I had once before found in their *Campe*, ſhewed me the *Palace* or *Fortreſſe* of the *Grand Maſter* formerly, with the *Out works*, and three great *deep ditches*, all cut in the quick rock round the Caſtle, except one part where it joynes with the chiefe ſtreet: then they ſhewed me a high window towards the *Weſt*, telling me this Story; that when *Sultan Solyman* beſieged the Towne, there ſtood in that window, the *Gran Maſter*, with a *Nephew* of his, and a chiefe *Engeniere*; they conſidering the *Campe*, the *Engeniere* told him they were happy that

that the enemy knew not the advantage of ſuch a place, pointing to the ſide of a hill, where certaine Windmills ſtand; for quoth he, if they ſhould plant the *Attillery* there, we were loſt; herewith the young *Nephew* in hopes of preferment, tooke ſecretly ſome *Turkiſh* Arrowes, and from the window, ſhot them in to the Campe, having firſt writ upon them this *diſcovery*, and his *name*: they being found, the advice was approved, and put in *execution*, which forced the *Towne* in three dayes to render: *Solyman* according to the Rule of *Princes* more *brave*, then *Politick*, cauſed the Traitor to be put to death: This *Citie* on the *Eaſt*, and *North*, is encompaſſed by *Sea*; the *South*, and *Weſt* joine by land to the reſt of the *Iland*; it ſtands upon a little hill, reaching to the bottome thereof; it is four miles from the old *Citie*, which ſtood upon a ſteep high hill, where now remaine part of the walles,

and a poore Village.

I took a Boat to view the place where the *Coloſſus* ſtood, at the entry of that Haven: there is not left any remainder of that *Statue*; but the rocks whereon his footing was, are wide enough for two great *Ships* to paſſe both together: why the *Caveliers* did transfer their Seat from the old Citie, to the new, I could not learne, unleſſe it were for the *Port*; which being obvious to all commers, they had rather occupy it themſelves, then leave it to an *invader*: within the *Citie* the Armes of *France* are very frequent, the *Spaniſh*, and *Imperiall*, not in more then two or three places; ours not at all; whereby I proportioned the old *nationall* intereſſe in that order: The moſt egregious *Monuments* of any one *Gran Maſter*, is of *Peter d' Aubiſſon* a *French* man there, governing above two hundred years ſince: he amongſt other notable works, built a round Tower, with many

many retired circles for *Combatants*: In the *Wall* before the *Haven*, to ſcowre the mouth thereof, he made two huge *Braſſe* Pieces, ſo vaſte as I never ſaw any *ſixe Cannons*, whoſe metall could make the leaſt of them. In this *Iland* the Sunne is ſo *powerfull*, and *conſtant*, as it was anciently Dedicate to *Phœbus*: they have a kind of Grape as big as a Damſen, and of that colour: the *Vines* if *watered* beare all the yeare, both ripe grapes, halfe ripe, and knots; all together upon the ſame Vine: yet that they may not weare out too ſoon, they uſe to forbear watering of them in *December*, and *January*, during which time they bear not, till after a while that they are watered againe: Upon my firſt landing I had eſpyed among divers very *honourable Sepultures*, one more brave then the reſt, and new; I enquired whoſe it was; a *Turke* not knowing whence I was, told me it was the *Captain Baſha*, ſlaine the yeare before by two *Eng-*

liſh

liſh Ships; and therewith gave ſuch a Language of our *Nation*, and threatning to all whom they ſhould light upon, as made me upon all demands profeſſe my ſelfe a *Scotchman*, which being a name unknowne to them, ſaved mee, nor did I ſuppoſe it any quitting of my Countrey, but rather a *retreat* from one corner to the other; and when they required more in particular, I intending my own *ſafety* more then their *inſtruction*, anſwered the truth both of my *King* & *Country*, but in the old obſolete *Greek*, and *Latine* titles, which was as dark to them as a diſcourſe of *Iſis*, and *Oſyris*; yet the third day, in the morning, I prying up, and down, alone, met a *Turke* who in *Italian* told me, ah! are you an *Engliſhman*, and with a kinde of malicious poſture, laying his *forefinger* under his eye, me thought he had the lookes of a deſigne, he preſently departed, I got to my *Galleon*, and durſt goe to land no more: The next morne

wee

wee departed for *Alexandria* of *Egypt*, accompanied with ten ordinary *Gallies* of *Rhodes*, and three old ones, which went to be ſold for fewell: the weather although right in Sterne, grew ſo high, as the three old Gallyes periſhed, two in the night with all their people, the third by day in our ſight, but deſpairing betimes made up to a *Galleon* neer ours, and ſaved ſuch of her men who were neither chained, not otherwiſe encombred; after three dayes full Sayle we arrived in *Port*; *Alexandria* firſt built by *Alexander* the Great, was after beautified by many, but eſpecially by *Pompey*: it beares yet the Monuments of its ancient glory: Pillars in great number, and Size both above ground, and below, moſt of *Porphyry*, and other *Marble* as firme: The ancient *Egyptians* had a cuſtome now not in uſe; that was to make as great a part of the houſe beneath ground as above: that below was the moſt coſtly with Pillars,

lars, and rich Pavements for refreſhment being their Summer habitation: the upper part had the vaſter pillars for ſhew, but not the neateſt: above all the reſt, there are three farre beyond any that I ever ſaw elſe-where: That of *Pompey* where his aſhes were laid, upon the rocky ſhore hard by where he was ſlain in a Boat at Sea: it is round, all of one ſtone, a kinde of reddiſh gray Marble, ſo wonderfully vaſt, as made me ſalute his memory with the Poets Propheticall haile, *–Templis auroque ſepultus vilior umbra fores.* it ſtands upon a foure-ſquare rocky foundation on the South ſide of the Towne without the Walles: Within on the North towards the Sea are two ſquare *Obeliskes* each of one intire ſtone, full of *Egyptian Hieroglyphicks*, the one ſtanding, the other fallen, I thinke either of them thrice as bigge as that at *Conſtantinople*, or the other at *Rome*, & therefore left behind as too heavy for tranſportation:

neere

neere theſe *Obeliskes*, are the ruines of *Cleopatraes* Palace high upon the ſhore, with the private Gate, whereat ſhe received her *Marke Antony* after their overthrow at *Actium*: two ſtones caſt further upon another rock over the ſhore is yet a round Tower one part of *Alexanders* Palace, where yet in the wals remains a paſſage of Brick Pipes part of a *vendiduct*. The Town is now almoſt nothing but a white heap of ruines; eſpecially the *Eaſt*, and *South* parts: the walles were high, and frequently ſet with ſmall Turrets, but not very ſtrong except toward the Sea, where they ſtand upon great ſteep rocks: the *North*, and *Weſt* are waſhed by the Sea, which makes two Ports, each in forme of a half-Moone: between them runnes a long narrow neck of land joyned once to a Bridge, but now made firme land with that then an Iland called the *Pharos*: a place which in *Cæſars* judgement did command both the Port, and Town;

of

of which opinion the *Turkes* now are; and therefore contrary to their uſuall cuſtome, they have there built a brave new Caſtle, which anſwers another little one on the other point of the Haven: theſe command the entry broad at leaſt a mile, and halfe; but how it could be done before *Artillery* came up as *Cæſar* affirms I wonder; nor are the banks wider by time, as appears by the walles, and old circuit of buildings upon the ſhoare; on the Weſt ſide of the *Pharos*, and under protection thereof, is the other Port only for *Gallyes*, as too full of ſhelves, and rocks for deep bottomes: Freſh water is brought to *Alexandria* in a large, and deep channell cut by men, almoſt foureſcore miles, through the wilderneſſe to the *Nile*: this channell is dry till the *River* over-flowes, then runnes it into the *Citie*, but ſo low as they are forc't to get it up by chained buckets, and wheeles drawne with *Oxen*; ſo is it conveyed, and kept in

in *Ciſternes*, whereof now there remaine but ſix hundred, of two thouſand at the firſt: the earth caſt out of thoſe *Ciſternes*, hath made two faire mounts, upon one whereof is ſet a Watch-tower, to give warning of *Ships*: upon the *South* of the Towne lyes that vaſt ſandy Plaine, great part taken up with the ſalt Lake *Mareotis*: *Eaſt-ward* not farre from the Sea, we rode through a ſandy deſart, ſome 40. miles to *Roſſetto*: All *Egypt* where the *Nile* arrives not, is nothing but a whitiſh Sand bearing no graſſe, but two little weeds, called *Subit*, and *Gazull*, which burnt to aſhes, and conveighed to *Venice*, make the fineſt *Cryſtall Glaſſes*: yet are there many ſort of trees, nouriſhed by no moiſture, but the night dew, which is abundant, for in *Egypt* it ſcarce raines once in three or foure ages: above all, infinite number of *Palmes* grow every where with *Dates* as bigge as both ones thumbs: In the Plaine, the wind drives

drives the Sand into folds, like *Snow* with us; ſo as if any winde ſtirre, no track of man, or beaſts laſts a quarter of an houre, wherefore to direct paſſengers, there are ſet up round Brick pillars, five, or ſix yards high, one within a mile of another, which put mee in mind of the *Iſraelites* being guided forth of *Egypt* by *Pillars*: Thus in a day, and a halfe, came we to *Roſſetto*, formerly *Canopus*; a pretty little Citie, it ſtands upon the *Nile*, foure miles from its entry into the Sea: once it was famous for all manner of Luxury; now it wants nothing thereto, but *Art*, and a *ſoft government*: Here we hired a Boat for *Gran Cairo*, 360. miles off: In five dayes we arrived, though againſt the ſtream, and about the higheſt of the *Inundation*; for the *North-weſt* wind helpt us well: All that long way, we ſcarſe paſſed four miles, but we found a pretty Towne upon the banks, likely one of each ſide, oppoſite; which if

Turkiſh

Turkiſh they were high built, of brick or other firme ſtone, but if *Arabiſh*, and *Egyptian*, the houſes were moſt of mud, juſt in forme of *Bee-hives*: The *Nile* at the higheſt is ordinarily neera mile, and a quarter over, ſometimes making a great plaſh of profitable ground; much benefit of the overflow is made by ditches, and Gardens, watred with wheeles drawn by *Oxen*: as farre as the river waters, is a black mould ſo fruitfull, as they doe but throw in the ſeed, and have foure rich harveſts, in leſſe then foure moneths: moſt part of the Banks, it ſet with daintie *Sugar Canes*, *Flaxe*, and *Rice*: In the way, the wind failing, our Water-men drawing the Boat with ropes from land, there came ſixe of the wild *Arabs*, five on *Horſeback*, one a foot; each with a *Launce*, which they can uſe in hand, or dart, very dextrouſly; our Boat-men rogues of the ſame race, ſtood ſtill, that they might take the ropes, whereat the *Ianizary*, a ſtout,

ſtout, and honeſt *Turke* diſcharged his *Harquebuze* at the Horſemen, who wheeling about, came ſpeedily againe, where finding two of us with Piſtols, guarding the ropes, and awing our Boatmen, they durſt not come on; nor were they ſudden in flight, but that the *Ianizary* let flee once more, and as ſeemed to us, tufted through one of their *Turbants*; then away they ran: Finally we arrived at that part of *Gran Cayro* called *Bulakho*, where we got direction to the Palace of a *Venetian* Gentleman the *Illuſtriſſimo Signior Santo Seghezzi*, whoſe noble way of living gives reputation to his Countrey, and protection to all travellers in thoſe parts: here my late companions ſtayed put few dayes; for over-come with *heat*, and ſpirited by *devotion*, they haſtned to returne by *Ieruſalem*: I not ſo impatient of the Climate, nor loving company of *Chriſtians* in *Turky*, and but reaſonably affected to *reliques*, left them, and preſumed

preſumed to receive a longer entertainment: whereto I found an invitall freely noble of it ſelfe, and with much regard to an honourable recommendation of meſent by his *Excellence* the Lord *Embaſſador* of *Holland* at *Conſtantinople*, Sir *Cornelius Haga*; who having known my kinſman Sir *Iames Blount*, and ſome others of our name, was pleaſed in me, to honour their *memory*: Here my abode in a Family which had there been reſident twentie five years, informed me of many things, with much certaintie: Firſt, I muſt remember things upon *record* conſtantly renewed in *office*, as the multitude of the *Meskeetoes*, that is *Churches*, and *Chappels*, five and thirty thouſand; then the noted ſtreets, foure, and twenty thouſand, beſides pretty turnings, & diviſions; ſome of thoſe ſtreets I have found two miles in length, ſome not a quarter ſo long: every one of them is lockt up in the night, with a door at each end, and

guarded

guarded by a *Muskettier*, whereby *fire*, *robberies*, *tumults*, and other *diſorders* are prevented.

Without the *Citie*, toward the *wilderneſſe*, to ſtop ſudden incurſions of the *Arabs* from abroad, there Watch on Horſe backe foure *Saniacks*, with each of them a *thouſand* Horſemen: Thus is this Citie every night in the yeare, guarded with eight, and twentie thouſand men.

Theſe *extravagant* proportions, argued ſuch a *Size* of the maine *body*, as made me deſire an entire *view* thereof; which I got in ſeverall places, but beſt of all from the top of the *Caſtle*, which is founded upon a rocky *aſcent*, on the *Eaſt* ſide of the *Citie*: it is not quite decayed, nor diligently kept; but held rather as the *Baſhaes* Palace, then a *Fortreſſe*; nor did I diſcerne any *Artillery* therein: it was built by the old *Soldans*, and their *Mamalukes*, and that in ſuch a ſort, as teſtifies their government to have

beene

beene *tyrannous*, and *ſtately*: there yet remaine in one arched place, fortie pillars of *Porphyrie* as bigge as thoſe two of Saint *Markes* at *Venice*: at the foot of this hill is a place, ſome half a mile long, where they *exerciſe* their great *Horſe*; hard by ſtands a little Houſe and Garden all under the *Caſtles* view; therein the *Baſhaes* of *Gran Cayro*, when depoſed are kept, untill they are either *preferred*, or *ſtrangled*: So *Potent* is that *Office* eſteemed, and ſo full of *State ſecrets*, as may not be left unaſſured, either by *Satisfaction*, or *Death*: beyond this *Caſtle*, lyes the Plaine ſandy deſart, which encompaſſes the *Eaſt*, *North*, and *North-weſt* of the *Citie*: from the *Caſtle*, to the *Nile* ſome three miles through old *Cayro*, extends an *aqueduct* farre more *ſtately*, and *vaſte*, then either that of *Conſtantinople*, or the other, at *Rome*: the *Nile* runnes along the *South* of the Towne to the *Weſt*; making at its arrivall, a dainty little *I-*

land,

Land, where amongſt many fine buildings, ſtands the *Nilſcope*: which is a little *Caſtle*, wherein is ſet a pillar, with ſeverall notes declaring the *inundation* all over *Egypt*, according to each degree, which the water reaches upon the pillar; Then they foreſee the future yeares *encreaſe*, and rate proviſion accordingly.

The day when the ſloud begins, is conſtantly the Summer *Solſtice*, the increaſe is uſually between fourſcore, and a hundred dayes: then ſuddenly it abates, and by the end of *November*, is within its narroweſt Banks, about a quarter of a mile broad: The cauſe of this admirable *Inundation*, I am not credulous enough to underſtand: The whole circuit of the *Citie* ſeemed to be between five and thirty, or forty *miles*; a *Venetian* who was with me, affirmed it to be much more, he proportioned *Italian* meaſure, I *Engliſh*: This large compaſſe helps other *concurrencies* to juſtifie the *Turkiſh* reports

ports, how that after *Selim* his firſt entry of the *Towne*, he ſpent 4. dayes in Combate before he paſſed quite thorough: Thoſe Relations which reſtraine *Cayro*, intend but of one principall part thereof named *Elkhayre* from the *Founders* habitation therein, according to which diviſion, that *Burgh* is but one of five principall beſide ten or eleven more of leſſe name, and all joyned as *London*, and *Weſtminſter*. This *Citie* is built after the *Egyptian* manner, *high*, and of large rough ſtone, part of *Brick*, the *ſtreets narrow*: it hath not been yet above an hundred yeares, in the *Turkes* poſſeſſion, wherefore the old buildings remaine; but as they decay, the new begin to be after the *Turkiſh* manner, *poore*, *low*, *much of mud*, and *timber*: Yet of the *moderne Fabricks*, muſt I except divers new *Palaces*, which I there have ſeene, both of *Turkes* and ſuch *Egyptians*, as moſt engage againſt their owne *Country*, and ſo

flouriſh in its *oppreſſion*: I have oft gone to view them, and their *entertainments*, ſometimes attending the *Illuſtriſſimo* with whom I lived, otherwhiles accompanied with ſome of his *Gentlemen:* The *Palaces* I found *vaſt* and *high*, no ſtate or flouriſh outwardly: the firſt Court *Spacious*, ſet with faire trees for *ſhade*, where were ſeverall *beaſts* and *birds* rare and wonderfull even in thoſe parts; the inner Court joyned to delicious *Gardens* watered with *fountaines*, and *riwulets*; beſide the infinite varietie of ſtrange *Plants*, there wanted no ſhade, from trees of *Caſſia*, *Oranges*, *Lemons*, *Figs* of *Pharoe*, *Tamarinds*, *Palmes*, and others; amongſt which paſſe very frequent *Cameleons*: The entry into the houſe, and all the rooms throughout are paved with many ſeverall coloured *Marbles*, put into fine figures, ſo likewiſe are the *walles*, but in *Moſaik* of a leſſe cut: The Roofe layed with thwart beams, a foot and halfe

halfe diſtant, all *carved*, *great*, and double *gilt*: The *windowes* with grates of *Iron*, few with *Glaſſe*, as not deſiring to keep out the *wind*, and to avoid the *glimmering* of the *Sunne*, which in thoſe hot countreys, *Glaſſe* would break with too much *dazeling* upon the eye: The floore is made with ſome *elevations* a foot high, where they ſit to *eate*, and *drinke*; thoſe are covered with *rich Tapeſtry*; the lower *pavment* is to walke upon, where in the chiefe *dining Chamber*, according to the *capacitie* of the roome, is made one or more richly *gilt fountaines* in the upper end of the Chamber, which through ſecret *Pipes*, ſupplies in the middle of the roome, a daintie *Poole*, either round, foure ſquare, triangular, or of other figure, as the place requires; uſually twentie or twentie foure yards about, and almoſt two in depth: ſo neatly kept; the water ſo cleare, as makes apparent the exquiſite *Moſaik* at the

bottome; herein are preſerved a kind of fiſh of two or three foot long, like *Barbells*, which have oft taken bread out of my hand, ſucking it from my fingers, at top of the water; But that which to me ſeemed more *Magnificent* then all this, was my *entertainment*: entring one of theſe Rooms, I ſaw at the upper end, amongſt others ſitting croſſe-legg'd the *Lord* of the *Palace*, who beckning to me to come, I firſt put off my *Shooes* as the reſt had done; then bowing often, with my hand upon my breaſt, came neere, where he making me ſit down, there attended ten or twelve handſome young *Pages* all clad in *Scarlet*, with crooked *Daggers*, and *Scymitars* richly gilt: foure of them came with a ſheet of *Taffaty*, and covered me; another held a golden *Incenſe* with rich *perfume*, wherewith being a little *ſmoked* they took all away; next came two with ſweet *water* and *beſprinkled* mee; after that, one brought a *Porce-*

lane

lane diſh of *Cauphe*, which when I had dranke, another ſerved up a draught of excellent *Sherbet*: Then began diſcourſe, which paſſed by *interpreter*, by reaſon of my *ignorance* in the *Arabick* there ſpoken: in their queſtions, and replyes I noted the *Egyptians* to have a touch of the *Merchant*, or *Iew*, with a ſpirit not ſo *Souldier-like*, and open, as the *Turks*; but more *diſcerning*, and *pertinent*: in ſome remote part of the houſe, they have their ſtable of *Horſes*, ſuch for *ſhape*, as they ſay are not in the world, and I eaſily beleeve it, but *unuſefull* in other *Countreys*, by reaſon of their tender *hoofs* never uſed to any ground but *Sand*: They have one ſort of a *peculiar* race, not a jot outwardly differently from other *Horſes*, nor alwayes the *handſomeſt*; but they are rate, and in ſuch eſteeme, as there is an *Officer* appointed to ſee the *Fole*, when any of that race is *Foled*, to *Regiſter* it, with the *colour*, and to take

teſtimony of the right brood; one of theſe at three yeares old, is *ordinarily* ſold for a *thouſand pieces* of *eight*, ſometimes more: the reaſon is, becauſe they will runne without *eating* or *drinking* one jot, foure dayes and nights together; which ſome *Egyptians* wound about the body, and helpt with little *meat*, and leſſe *ſleep*, are able to ride: this is of infinite *conſequence* upon ſudden *diſpatches*, to paſſe the wilderneſſe where neither *water*, nor *graſſe* is found: from theſe perhaps grew the Fable of thoſe *Pardo-Cameli*, or *Dromedaries*; for ſeldome does any *raritie* of *Nature* eſcape the *fabulous attaques* of *fancy*: There are many ſpacious places in the *Citie*, which in the Rivers over-flow, are daintie Pooles called *Byrkhaes*, and of great refreſhment, as alſo the *Calhis*, which is a Channell cut through part of the *Citie*, from the *Nile*, into a Plaine on the *North*, where it makes a fruitfull plaſh of at leaſt ten, or twelve mile

mile compaſſe, affording alſo many *rivulets* to the *Gardens*; in theſe *Byrkhaes*, & *Calhis*, towards evening, are many hundreds waſhing themſelves; in the meane while divers paſs up, and down with *Pipes*, and *Roguy Fiddles*, in Boats, full of *Fruits*, *Sherbets*, and good *banqueting ſtuffe* to ſell; after the *Rivers* fall, thoſe places are green for a while, then burne to ſand: Notwithſtanding the exceſſive compaſſe of this *Citie*, it is populous beyond all *proportion*; for as we rid up and down, the principall Streets were ſo *throng'd* with people, as the Maſters of our *Aſſes*, went alwayes before, ſhoving, and crying *Bdaharack*, that is, make roome; ſuch infinite ſwarmes of *Arabs*, and *Indians* flock to the plentie, and pleaſures of *Gran Cairo*; ſo as I there heard from divers honourable perſons, that not long ſince, they had a plague, which in one yeare ſwept away *eighteene hundred thouſand and odde*, yet within

leſſe then five years after, there was more throng of people, then ever they had known: All diſeaſes there are rifer in Winter; eſpecially the *plague*, which at the Summer *Soiſtice* ſuddenly ceaſes.

When the *winde* ſits *South-ward*, (whether it be the *Spices* of *Ethiopia*, or not, is uncertaine,) it is ſo odoriferous as any *Spaniſh* Glove, and ſo hot, as when it held long, it ſo corrupted my *ſtomach*, as till the wind changed, no meat went through me, ſometimes, nine or ten dayes together: on the *South-end* of the *Gitie*, is yet remaining the round *Tower*, wherein *Pharoes* daughter lived, when ſhe found *Moſes* in the *River*, which runnes not above a Bowes ſhoot off: hard by are *Ioſephs* ſeven *Granaries*, or rather ſome of their *ruined* walles left, and foure of them ſo repaired, as ſerve to keep the *publique* corne: Three or foure miles out of Towne *Northward*, is a place called *Materea*, with

with a *Tree* of *Pharoes Figs*, under which Fame goes, that the *Virgine Mary* reſted with *Chriſt* in her lappe, and waſhed him in a well thereby, when the feare of *Herod* made her flye into *Egypt*: there is in memory thereof, a *Chappell* built of no long time; me thoughts the *Tree* ſeemed the *oldeſt* in the *Garden*, and ſo moſt probably choſe for the *Story*: I asked my *Ianizary* how long thoſe kind of Fig-trees uſed to laſt; he told me half an hundred yeares, or thereabout: yet I noted that if this tree ſhould faile, nevertheleſſe that place hath many others of the ſame kinde, ready to take the *reputation* upon them. Many rarities of living creatures I ſaw in *Gran Cairo*: but the moſt *ingenious* was a neſt of foure-leg'd *Serpents*, of two foot long, black, and ugly, kept by a *Frenchman*, who when he came to handle them, they would not endure him, but ranne, and hid in their *hole*; then would he take his *Citterne*,

and play upon it; they hearing the *Muſique*, came all crawling to his feet, and began to climbe up him, till he gave over playing, then away they ran: Nor is this ſtranger in *Nature*, to ſee ſuch creatures delight in *ſounds* delightfull to us, then to ſee them *reliſh* ſuch *meats*, as reliſh with us: the *one* argues a *conformitie* to our *compoſition* in one of our *ſenſes*, the other in another.

Twelve miles *South-weſt* of the *Citie*, on the other ſide of the *River*; ſtand the three oldeſt, and yet moſt entire *Pyramides*: The largeſt I entred into downe a *deſcent*, ſome thirties paces, then creeping through a paſſage almoſt choaked up with ſand, we found a dark aſcent through a paſſage between great *Marble* ſtones, without ſtaires, only a little footing cut on each ſide; here we paſt with every one a *Candle* in one hand, and a *Piſtoll* in the other, for feare of *rogues*, who often murther, and rifle in thoſe

Caverns:

Cavernes: I found two large, ſquare Chambers in the middle; the one emptie; the other had in the midſt, a *Sepulture* open, and emptie; about a yard and an halfe high, as much wide, and within not above two yards long: the Stone ſeemes a kind of red *Porphyrie*, but is not, for it ſounds better then a *Bell*: it is fixt in the foundation, nor can ever be borne away, as too bigge for the paſſage: This being the ancienteſt *Monument* in the world, encouraged me againſt the opinion of our decay in ſtature from our *foreſathers*: The *Iewes* pretend thoſe three *Pyramides* to have been built by *Pharoe*, who was drowned in the *Red Sea*; the little one for an onely *Daughter* of his, the greater for his *Wife*; but the faireſt intended for *Himſelfe*, miſt of his *body*, loſt in the *Sea*; I ſuſpected them to *affect* a glory in the renowne of their *Enemy*; for *Herodotus* much more *authentique*, fathers the *chief* upon *Cleops*; nor is there any

bricke,

Bricke, whereof *Pharoes* buildings conſiſted.

The forme is *quadrangular*, leſſening by equall degrees, from almoſt a quarter of a mile each flat at the bottome, unto a ſquare at the top, little more then three yards *angular*: the ſtones are exceſſive great; and as bigge above as beneath; all of an even foureſquare: that which made the building eaſie, and held it ſo long together, is the *poſture* of the ſtones, not laid in an even flat upon one another, as in other *Fabricks*; but begun at the *Baſis* upon firme *Rocke*, with the firſt rowe of ſtones laid ſlopeling, their outſide a foot higher then the inſide; which continues the ſame *poſture* to the very top, and makes the whole building ſet inward, and ſo without mortar, faſten of it ſelfe: each upper ſtone retires ſome halfe a foot ſhort of that whereon it lies; this ſharpens the bulke by juſt degrees upward, and makes the outward *aſcent* very eaſie; but

but in a *country* where there were any raine, it would ſettle the water, and decay the building.

There are about ſixteene or eighteene other *Pyramides*, extending *South-ward*, a matter of twelve or fourteene miles: they are ſaid to be of *Kings* farre leſſe ancient then this, and yet though of the ſame ſtone, ruined extreamly; only wanting that poſture of the ſtones: This wonderfull *Pyramide* is recorded to have been twenty yeares a building, with three *hundred thouſand* men and more, in continuall imploiment, which if the ſtones came from the *Red Sea*, is very credible; but perhaps part was cut from thoſe rocks under the ſand hard by where it ſtands: within two Bowes ſhoot hereof, is a *Rock* of ſome fortie yards circumference, and twelve or fourteene high, cut into the forme of a *mans head*; perhaps *Memnons*, famous for its ſounding at the Sunriſe; the *Egyptians*, and *Iewes* with

us,

us, told us it gave *Oracles* of old, and alſo that it was hollow at the top; wherein they had ſeen ſome enter, and come out at the *Pyramide*: then I ſoon beleeved the *Oracle*; and eſteem all the reſt to have been ſuch, rather then either by *vapor*, though not impoſſible; or *Demoniacke*, which require too much *credulitie*, for me: All that part of the Plaine, for betweene twentie, or thirtie miles in length, and little leſſe in breadth, hath ever been the place of *Sepulture*, for thoſe three Cities where now is *Gran Cairo*; that is *Babylon*, (not that of *Perſia*,) *Memphis*, and *Cairo*: the *Souther* part belonged to *Memphis*, which was the ancienteſt, and ſtood moſt part on that ſide of *Nile*; thoſe bodies are the beſt *Mummy*, and were buried before the *Iſraelites* departure, one of which *Sepultures* being opened, I went downe, tyed by a cord, deſcending as into a well, ten or twelve fathom, leaving a *Ianizary*, and

and two of our company, at the top, to awe the *Arabs*; who often leave Strangers within, and returne when they are ſtarved, to rifle them; the place ſo low as I was faine to creepe, and all full of a dry ſand where moiſture never comes; that preſerves the bodies, as much as the *embalming*; Inſomuch as I have ſeen ſome of the *Linnen*, not touched by the *embalming*, to remaine perfect white, and ſound; ſo many *thouſand yeares*, will things endure, when untoucht by moiſture, the *ſole cauſe of putrefaction*: The bodies lye, moſt of them in the *ſand*, ſome in an open ſtone, with an hollow hewed therein; they are not beyond our ordinary *proportions*; in the pitch of the breaſt, is ſet a little *Idoll*, the head of humane ſhape, with a prop under the chin: they are as big as ones middle finger, with *Hieroglyphicks* on the back: and made of ſtone, or rather baked *mortar*; their being among the Dead, made me ſuppoſe them

them pieces *Religious*; which with their old *Hieroglyphicks*, in vain I ſearcht to interpret.

Above all the *Antiquities* of *Egypt*, I ſought to underſtand, that admirable Table of *Iſis*, not mentioned in *Plutark*, and ſlenderly unfolded by *Pignoria*, but compleatly expreſt in the antique *Egyptian* Monument of *Braſſe*, lately Printed in *Italy*: it is thought under the *Ceremonies* of *Iſis* and *Oſiris*, to containe that three-fold wiſdome of the old *Egyptian Kings*, and *Prieſts*: the one about the *Nature* of their *Nile*, and *Soyle*; the other concerning the *Policie* of their *State*; in the third was vayled the moſt *important* pieces of their *Philoſophy*.

To get information hereof, I followed the old *examples*, firſt uſed by *Herodotus*, then by *Iulius Cæſar*, and after by *Germanicus*; which was to enquire of *Prieſts*; who (if any) were like to know ſomewhat in their owne

anti-

antiquities: I was helpt by an *Interpreter* to the ſpeech of three *Egyptian* *Prieſts*, but found them utterly ignorant of all things not *Mahometan*: Nor can I wonder; for in the courſe of *viciſſitude*, the *Egyptian ſuperſtition* as the *ancienteſt* in the world, is likely to be the moſt *cleane loſt*; and all *Superſtitions*, being in *effect* but *jugglings*, have the *fate* of ſuch tricks, that is, while *new* to be *admired*, but in time to grow *ridiculous* to ſuch as diſcerne their *knavery*, and ſtale to thoſe who doe not; thereupon the *Prieſts*, like other *Impoſtors*, when their devices began to take but *coldly*, changed them: This cauſed among the *Heathen* new *Doctrines*, and *ceremonies Eccleſiaſtique* in ſeverall ages; ſeldome all at a clap, but by degrees as occaſion, and the Peoples guſt required; nor ever happens a more ſudden occaſion of *Innovation* herein, then that of conqueſt; therefore whatſoever little memory of

old

old Ceremonies, might have been left in *Egypt*, hath utterly periſhed in their frequent *oppreſſions*; eſpecially in thoſe two of late ages; this of the *Turkes*; and the former of the *Circaſſian Mamalukes*; which beſide the change of *ceremony*, have corrupted all the ingenious *fancy* of that *Nation* into *ignorance*, and *malice*; Thus is failed that ſucceſſion of *knowledge*, which by word of mouth uſeth to be delivered from one generation to another; nor is there any reparation made by way of *Bookes*: The maine reaſons why the naked *Mythologicall* part of the Heathen *Religions*, was not expreſt in writing, were two: Firſt, it would have expoſed them to the *expoſitions* of many; whereby the ſeverall *fancies*, and *intereſſes* of men, either out of *opinion*, or *deſigne*, would have raiſed pernicious *Hereſies*, as appeares in the *Alcoran*, and *Talmud*: therefore *Numa Pompilius*, having writ *Bookes* of that kinde, cauſed

cauſed them to be buryed with him; and when (many ages after) they happned to be found, the *Prætor* proteſted to the *Senate*, that they would deſtroy the *Religion*, if publiſhed; whereupon they were burnt: The other reaſon was, becauſe the *inſtitutions* of their *Religions* were addreſt, not to the *wiſe*, who are ſo few, as not to be reckned of, but to the *multitude* which is paſſionate, not *judicious*: wherefore they were not put into a *rationall* way of diſcourſe, which had ſerved them up to the *underſtanding*; but rather acted in ſuch manner, as might move the Senſes, thereby raiſing ſuch paſſions as were to the advantage of their *Religion*; Hence came the *perfumes*, and daintie *Muſique* in their *Temples*; the *fantaſtique* veſtment of their *Prieſts*; their ſolemne *Sacrifices*, *Pictures*, *Statues*, and *Proceſſions*; which in new *ſuperſtitions* were altred, with contempt of the former; yet in the maine point they all agreed; that

that was to ammuſe, and entertaine the *imaginative* part of the minde, beſooling the *Intellectuall*; ſo the *Ceremonies* renewed not alwayes utterly different, nor the ſame; but following the *State reaſons*, and *popular Guſt*: juſt like the weeds of each yeare, not ever of the the former kind, but according to the *Soyle*, and *Seaſon*: Now for theſe *paſſions*, thoſe ſenſible *ſolemnities* were excellently fitted: Yet becauſe there were ſome diſcerning *Soules*; to engage them they were admitted to the inſide of their *devices*, and called *Sacris initiati*, and ſo were either taken with the *Myſtery*, or at leaſt, with the favour to themſelves, and profit of the *Republique*, the latter ſort in love connived; the others were conjured, as the did dread the revenge of the *Gods*, never to divulge thoſe *myſticall ſecrets*; which alſo was, becauſe they were either *cruell*, *impure*, & *horrid*, (for with ſuch humors they complyed, as well as with the vertuous)

ous) or that they contained ſome profound reach of *State*, or *Philoſophy* beyond vulgar capacitie, which adores eaſily, but pierces not; and that credulous *reverence*, is much advanced by a ſolemne concealement—*Cupidine humani ingenii, libentius obſcura creduntur*: Therefore it is not *hypocriſie*, but a neceſſary regard to the vaine nature of man, which forces moſt *Religions* to muffle toward the vulgar, concealing ſome of their inſide, either in *Hieroglyphicks*, *Fables*, *Types*, *Parables*, or *Schoole diſtinctions*, and ſtrange *Language*; all which doe equally obſcure to popular capacitie, and are choſen according to the *Genius* of the Age, or Doctrine: Hereby were all ſort of wits entertained with a reverent *Satisfaction*; the deeper in the *kernell*, the ſhallow in the *ſhell*: Thus is all light of *Egypts* old devotion, almoſt quite extinct: Now as for the *Iuſtice*, and *Government*, it is perfectly *Turkiſh*, and

and therefore not to be ſet downe a-part; only it exceeds all other parts of *Turky* for *rigour*, and extortion; the reaſon is becauſe the *Turke* well knowes the *Egyptian* nature, above all other *Nations*, to be *malicious*, *treacherous*, and *effeminate*, and therefore dangerous, not fit for Armes, or any other truſt; nor capable of being ruled by a ſweet hand: Wherefore among them, are more frequent, and horrid *executions*, then in the reſt of *Turky*, as *Empaling*, *Gaunching*, *Flaying* alive, *Cutting* off by the Waſte with a *red hot Iron*, *Oynting* with Honey in the Sunne, *hanging* by the Foot, *planting* in burning *Lime*, & the like: in my two moneths ſtay, I ſaw divers fearefull examples; eſpecially two; one at *Gran Cairo*, of a Fellow, who in malice fired his neighbours Houſe: He was firſt *Flayed alive*, with ſuch Art, as he was more then three houres a dying; then was his *Skin* ſtuffed with *Chaffe*, and borne ſtradling

ſtradling upon an *Aſſe* up and downe the Towne.

The other was of three *Arabs*, who robbed in the wilderneſſe betweene *Roſſetto* and *Alexandria*; they were taken at a place called *Maidyah*, where at my returne I ſaw execution done in this manner: They were laid naked upon the ground, their face downeward, their hands and legs tyed abroad to ſtakes; then came the Hangmen, who putting their owne *halfe-pikes*, in at the *Fundament* did with a *Beetle*, drive them up leaſurely, till they came out at the *Head* or *Shoulder*; two of them dyed ſuddenly, but the third whom the Pike had not toucht neither in the *heart*, nor *brain*, would have lived longer, had not the ſtanders by daſht out his *braines*; then were they tyed upright, to ſtakes driven in the high way, and ſo left: Now the *Turke* to break the ſpirits of this People the more, oppreſſes them with a heavier poverty, then any of his other

ther *Mahometan* Subjects; and therefore if there be one *Vizier*, more ravenous then other, he ſends him thither, and connives at all his extortions, though afterwards, according to the *Turkiſh Policy*, he knowes how to ſqueeze him in to the *Treaſury*; ſo ſatisfying the People, the Prince dreynes them, and they diſcerne him no otherwiſe, then as their *revenger*.

This *Vizier Baſha*, who now governes, carried with him from *Conſtantinople*, a Ship laded with *Tinne*; at his arrivall, he tooke a *Catalogue* of all wealthy Perſons; then to every man excepting ſuch as were ingaged in favour of the State, he ſent a piece of *Tinne*, more or leſſe, according to the ability of the Perſon, and demanded of each, ſo exceſſive a price, as generally it was not worth the fift part, of what they paid: It is the cuſtome of the *Ottoman* Crowne to preſerve the old Liberties, to all Countreys

Countreys who come in voluntary; which in *Scio*, and other *Ilands* of the *Arches*, it hath for examples ſake, maintained very honourably, till juſt cauſe was to the contrary: but thoſe whom they take by conqueſt, they uſe as a booty, without pretending any humanitie, more then what is for the profit of the Conquerour; which moſt Conquerours doe in effect, although not being ſo abſolute as the *Gran Signior*, they are faine to give the world more ſatisfaction in the poore counterfeits of *Iuſtice*, *Zeale*, *Clemency*, *Publique-good*, and the like: the *Egyptians* under their *Circaſſian Mamalukes*, were defended againſt *Sultan Selim*, like a flock of ſheepe kept by fierce Maſtives, from the Woolfe; wherefore his bloody victory made him rage the more; ſo that after he had ſlaine all the *Circaſſians*, and topt the reſt, he was not like *Pharaoh* content with the fift part, but tooke all, leaving no man owner

of a foot of ground; and divided the Land into Farmes; the leaſt Farme payes one purſe, ſome two or three according to its proportion; each purſe is eight hundred pieces of eight: the fixt rent the *Baſhae* muſt conſtantly make good to the *Crowne*; he every yeare places, or diſplaces the Farmers, as they outvy one another in gift to him: the ſet rent never alters, and is eighteene hundred thouſand *Zeccheens* yearly; a *Zeccheen Turkiſh* I value nine ſhillings ſterlin.

This is proportioned into three equall portions; one is ſet out to furniſh the annuall Pilgrimage to *Mecha*; the ſecond paies the *Souldiery*, with all other Offices, and Services Publique for that Kingdome; the laſt third goes cleare into *Checquer*: theſe Farmes are moſt in the hands of *Egyptians*; beſide which there want not *Timarres*, that is *Feudes* given to *Turkiſh* Horſemen with obligation of Service, in Warre, and to awe both neigh-

neighbours, and ſubjects.

When *Selim* had Conquered this Kingdome, he boaſted he had taken a Farme to feed his *Agemoglans*: wherein his judgement was the ſame with the *Romans*, who eſteemed it the *Granary* of their *Republique*; wherefore the *Turke* at this day, employes the *Egyptians*, rather that way, then to armes; for he hath of them inrolled *Souldiers*, but fourteen thouſand, and when any of thoſe dye, he continues the pay to his Wife, and Children; whereby without ſcandall, the Nation is made *effeminate*, and *diſarmed*; which is the *maxime* he holds upon that falſe, and dangerous people: He uſed till within this fifteene, or twentie years, to make (as in his other kingdomes,) moſt of their *Iudges* of the *Natives*, but they according to that Climate, were found damnably corrupt, and diſ-affectionate to the *Turkiſh* affaires; wherefore now having made ſure of that

Countrey, hee hath without any further reſpect of them, made a Decree, that none ſhall be capable of being a Judge amongſt them, but a naturall borne *Turke*, whereby the Juſtice is excellently reformed; eſpecially towards Strangers, who before had no Protection, beſide poverty, to ſave them from falſe witneſſe, which ſhared them as a Booty betweene the *Iudge*, and the *accuſers*. Having thus at *Gran Cairo*, enquired of ſuch points, as are peculiar to that Kingdome, I thought of my departure, which I purpoſed to direct in ſearch of ſome further antiquitie; Firſt, I asked for the famous old *Temple* of *Vulcan*; but could not heare any remainder of it, nor any ackowledgement of *Iupiter Hammon*, who gave *Oracles* in the *Weſt* of *Egypt*: Then I deſired to view the paſſage of *Moſes* into the *Red Sea*, not above three days off, but the *Iews* told me that the preciſe place is not now known within leſſe then

the

the ſpace of a dayes journey along the Shore; wherefore I left that as two uncertaine for any obſervation; and went by *Camell* two dayes journey *South-eaſt*, to ſee certaine great ruines ſome fifteene miles from the River; I had hoped they might have proved the remainder of the *Labyrinth*, or *Pyramides* built by the twelve *Kings* in the Lake of *Mæris*; but I rather by the *Pillars*, and *Turrets*, gueſſed them to have been ſome regall *Palace*: in our going thither, there hapned a little whirle-winde which drave the ſand ſo upon us, as we were almoſt loſt; for divers times paſſengers therewith overwhelmed, man and beaſt are not found, till many ages after, when another wind diſcovers them; our only remedy was to turne our *Camels* buttocks to the wind, till the place where they ſtood was become a pit, as deep as they could well goe out off, then removed a little forward, make another ſtand,

till we grew againe environed; in this manner paſſing out an houre, till the wind ceaſed: This fright made us returne neerer the *Nile*, where I ſaw two *Crocodiles* running together, in a muddy plaſh, the one about foure foot long, the other not above two.

At my comming back, I began to think of going down to *Alexandria*, and from thence by Sea to *Ioppa*, purpoſing to returne home by *Ieruſalem*, which by Land is fifteene dayes journey on this ſide *Gran Cairo*: Then tooke I my leave of the *Illuſtriſſimo Signior Sancto Seghezzi* whoſe uſage of me all this while, and now at departure, was ſo honourable as might ſerve for patterne to each noble Spirit.

It being now forward in *November*, with the waters abatement began *Egypts* Spring; all the banks ſo green, fragrant and delicious, as if a new *Paradiſe* were up; the *River* ſhrunke generally

generally into little more then a quarter of a mile broad; which cauſed one unpleaſing ſpectacle, that was of many wild *Arabs*, often ten or twelve together, ſwimming croſſe to rob *Villages*, and *Paſſengers*: they firſt wrappe their thin blew Coat about their head, then tye their Lance to their ſide; ſo naked ſwimme over the River, which I had alſo ſeene at my going up, when the floud was nigh a mile and quarter over, but not ſo frequent; my two *Ianizaries* with their *Harquebuzes*, and I with a Piſtoll, awed them, that they durſt not aſſault the Boat; nor were they able to uſe the Lannce (ſwimming,) more then with one hand, and that but weakly: In this foure dayes paſſage to *Roſſetto*, I enquired of the *Delta*, and the *Niles* ſeven ſtreams; the *Delta* is ſo named, from the forme of that Letter, and is all that part of *Egypt*, which lies between the two branches of *Roſſetto*, and *Damiata*; the firſt parting of

which ſtreames is about twentie miles below *Gran Cairo*; part of this *Delta*, I had often heard by ſome of the learneder *Iewes*, to have been the Land of *Goſhen*.

Nile had of old ſeven ſtreames, five naturall, and two cut by labour, to ſerve onely in the overflow, there now remaine onely three, one artificiall, which in the inundation, ſerves *Alexandria*: the two naturall ones are that of *Peluſium*, now called *Damiata*, and the other of *Canopus*, now *Roſſetto*; this latter is of late, ſo choaked, as at the entrance into the ſea, ſhippes are faine to unlade, and after a ſmall paſſage, to lade againe; another hath quite furred up within leſſe then thirty yeares, whereof there are three cauſes doubted; firſt the gravell borne down in the floud, for then the water is as gravelly as a puddle in the highway; Secondly, the ſand blown therein by the winde from the bankes; if it be either of theſe, it may alter the courſe of the

the river, as in part it hath done formerly, which might be the ruine of the Cities, but not of the kingdome: the third reaſon, is ſome defect, or diverſion from above towards the fountaine; that would be the deſtruction of all; but is not generally beleeved; yet me thinkes, might well be ſuſpected, becauſe though ſo many ſtreames are ſtopt, the reſt run not higher then before; which they ſay the many ditches made of late ages, are the cauſe of. The water taſts juſt like new milk, but ſomewhat nitrous, and if dranke as in the river, troubled, it cauſes in ſtrangers, a flux; which to prevent, they take a gallon, or more, of that water, and if they have not time to let it ſettle, they caſt therein three or foure bruiſed *Almonds*; they in leſſe then an houre clarifie it like *Cryſtall*; which effect they have upon no other water, and thereby ſhewed the *perfection* of that.

At laſt arrived at *Roſſetto*, and ſo by *Mule* paſſed to *Alexandria*, I purpoſed from thence to take a voyage for *Ioppa*; which paſſage, I rather choſe, then the other of *Damiata*, much neerer, but more infeſted with *Pyrats*: Here one day, I went to view the Port of *Gallyes*, but was ſeverely prohibited: this ſeeming contrary to the uſuall freedome of *Turky*, made me ſuſpect ſome notable defect in that harbour, which might hereafter, be made uſe of; whereupon I went the next day ſecretly, unto a high decayed piece of a *Turret*, upon the wall over the Haven, to take a conſiderate view thereof: my acceſſe was eſpied, and dog'd, by an *Egyptian*, one as I thinke, of the *Garriſon* hard by, whoſe *violence* produced an *accident* that made me forget all my other *deſigns*, and flye for ſafety of my life, unto a little *French* Barke, which I knew was that day, to depart for *Sicily*: We had not ſayled above five, or ſixe leagues,

leagues, but we ſaw a *Spectacle* of a ſtraine beyond the Spirit of theſe times: it was thus: a *Malteſe* gave chace to a *Greeke* Veſſell, in ſearch of *Turkes*, or *Turkiſh* goods; the *Greeke* laded with *Turkiſh* goods, made up to us, who carrying no Flag, he judged *Turkes*; but when at hand, we appeared *Chriſtians*, and from us no helpe to be had, He yeelded: upon the Veſſell, were foure *Turkes*; three ſuffered themſelves to be taken priſoners; the fourth (we all looking on) ran up to the Sterne, where taking a piece of cord, he tyed his feet, and one of his hands together; then threw himſelfe head-long into the Sea; in which reſolute end, he ſhewed by what a ſhort paſſage, many a yeares miſery may be prevented, where other reaſons, or feare masked in them, enthrall not.

Our *Barke* had twice before beene taken by the *Turkes*, and ranſomed; this Voyage met none, nor any notable

ble danger, excepting one ſtorme, wherein we had like to have Split upon the rocks of *Candy*; Finally after twelve dayes, we came to *Siragoſa* in *Sicily*, from whence we went to *Meſſina*, and ſo to *Palermo*; whoſe delicacies, with my noble entertainment, in the houſe of a *French Gentleman*, there *Conſull generall* for his *Nation*, ſtayed me to take a leiſureable view of that *Kingdome*, whoſe Cuſtomes, and Government, are ſo perfeccly *Spaniſh*, as need not to be ſet downe apart; eſpecially, this *Memoriall* having not undertaken beyond the affaires of *Turky*, muſt not meddle with thoſe of *Chriſtendome*; onely I may upon this Countrey, remember an Item given me by a very underſtanding *Turke*; in one part of the *Archipelago*, our *Captaine*, who went *Admirall* to the whole *Armado*, cauſed many of the *Galleons* to be linkt with Cables; this I knew dangerous among ſo many *Ilands*, and at length we began to fall

fall foule one upon another; whereupon I asked the *Turke* why we rode ſo linked; he replyed, for to be ready all together, if we light upon the *Malteſi*; with that, under colour of magnifying them, I deſired to learn how they underſtood *Malta*, and ſo told him I wondred they would ſuffer ſuch a ſpot of earth to trouble them, and not rather deſtroy it, when they had ſome Spare time from greater enterprizes: He anſwered, that they would no more attempt *Malta*, but rather *Sicily*, which had better landing, and was abler to maintain an Army; and whoſe People having ſuffered under the *French*, and *Spaniard* extreamly, and finding no other hopes in any *Chriſtian Prince*, are not much averſe from the the *Turkiſh* Government; then (quoth he) if *Sicily* were ours, *Malta* muſt come in without blows, as victualled from *Sicily*, and no way able to ſubſiſt, when we were on both ſides of it: this diſcourſe I could never

never esteemed to the full, till I had been in *Sicily*, and principally once, when I heard some of them not stick to say, that the *Greeks* lived happier under the *Turkes*, then they under the *Spaniards*: yet I must note also, that of all the *Christian* States, the *Turkes* are the worst provided to deale with the *Spanish*; for of all others, that most subsists on *Fortresses*, which would prove hard knots to the *Turke*, whose Nature and orders Military are not in any one point so much defective, as in that of *Siege*. from *Palermo*, I rode to *Trepany*, from thence I embarqued for *Naples*, whose rarities entertained me some dayes, then went I by *Rome*; so by *Florence*, and *Bologna*, to *Venice*; where I arrived the eleventh month after my departure from thence: having in that time, according to the most received divisions of *Turky*, beene in *nine Kingdomes* thereof, and passed sixe thousand miles, and upward,

ward, moſt part by land.

Thus have I ſet downe ſuch obſervations, as were of paſſage *locall*, and *naturally* borne along, with the places whereon I tooke them; Now follow the more *abſtract* and generall concerning the *Inſtitutions* of the whole *Empire*; wherein I take but the accounts of a reckoning made in haſt, and therefore ſubject to the *diſadvantage* of a haſty view, that is, to overſlip many things, and to ſee the reſt but *ſuperficially*: yet uſually quick glances, take in the moſt *eminent* pieces; amongſt which there are ſome like the dye of *Scarlet*, better diſcerned by a paſſing eye, then a fixt; of this nature I eſteeme the *morall* points of behaviour; a new *Commer* apprehends them with a judgement *freſh*, and *ſincere*, which further *familiaritie* corrupts with *affection*, or *hatred*, according as it meets a *diſpoſition conforme*, or *contrary*: the moſt important parts of all States are foure,

Armes,

Armes, Religion, Juſtice, and *Morall Cuſtomes*: in treating of theſe, moſt men ſet downe what they ſhould be, and uſe to regulate that by their own ſilly *education*, and received *opinions guided* by *ſublimities*, and *moralities imaginary*; this I leave to *Vtopians*, who doating on their *phantaſtique* ſuppoſals, ſhew their owne *capacitie*, or *hypocriſie*, and no more: I in remembring the *Turkiſh* inſtitutions, will onely Regiſter what I found them, nor cenſure them by any rule, but that of more, or leſſe *ſufficiency* to their ayme, which I ſuppoſe the *Empires* advancement: Firſt, then, I note their Armes, becauſe in the ſway of mens affairs it is found--*Omnia eſſe Gladii pediſſequa*; in that feare as the ſtrongeſt of our *paſſions*, awes all the reſt; Their *Infantery* conſiſts of two ſorts; Firſt, ſuch as are levied upon particular *Cities*; they are more, or leſſe according to *occaſion*; the abilitie of the *Towne*, and *diſtance* from

from whence ſummoned; many of them are *Chriſtians*, and are ſent forth much better appointed in *Clothes*, then with us: each *Towne* in ſeverall *Colours*, and their *Armes* ſufficient: they are lodged, and exerciſed without the *Citie*, almoſt a moneth, before they begin to march: The other part, and chiefe ſtrength, is of the *Ianizaries*, whoſe number, at my being in *Turky*, was foure and forty thouſand, which as it failes, they uſe to ſupply upon occaſion, but never exceed; the manner is to re-inforce theſe bonds thus; ever now and then, there are ſent out *Officers* into divers *Provinces*, eſpecially the *Northerne*, who out of all the *Chriſtian children*, from the age of ten to eighteene, or twentie, chuſe without *ſtint* or *exception*, ſuch as they thinke fit, and carry them to *Conſtantinople*; theſe they call *Agemoglans*; then after ſome obſervation of their *Perſons*, thoſe of moſt promiſing parts, are ſelected for the *Gran Signior*

Signior his *Serraglioes*, either that of *Conſtantinople*, or his other of *Andrinople*, where they are taught to write and read; to underſtand *Arabick*, to uſe their Bow, with other weapons: then call they out the *choyſeſt Sparks*; who as their capacities grow approved, are inſtructed in *State* affaires, and by degrees, taken in to higheſt preferments; theſe are called *Ichoglans*: the worſt, and of leaſt qualitie, are aſſigned to the drudgery of the *houſhold*, to the *Gardens* and other baſe *Offices*, ſome are made *Mariners*, and *Galeots*: the generall ſort, neither rare, nor contemptible are by the *Aga* of the *Ianizaries* diſtributed abroad, where without charge to the *Prince*, they earn their living by hard labour, till the age of two and twentie; then ſo inured to endurance befitting a *Souldier* they are brought backe, taught their Armes, and prepared for *Service*: Theſe are enrolled *Ianizaries*: this choice, and *education* of

perſons,

perſons apt to each uſe, muſt needes make it excellently performed, as being more naturall then the courſe of *Chriſtendome*, where *Princes* put *Arms* into the hands of men neither by *ſpirit*, or *education*, *martiall*; and entruſt their chiefe employments, with reſpects of *birth*, *riches*, or *friends*; which to the ſervice intended, are *qualities* not ſo proper, as thoſe *perſonall abilities*, which prevaile in the *Turkiſh Election*: Theſe though the ſonnes of *Chriſtians*, hate that name above all others and are found, (as I have ſeen ſome of them) without any *naturall affection* to their *Parents*, as it were tranſplanted, acknowledging themſelves the creatures of the *Ottoman Family*; ſo much are the preſent *engagements* of *life* too ſtrong for all former ties of *bloud*: their pay is perpetuall, both in *Peace*, and *Warre*; more or leſſe, according to *perſonall* merit; which excites to notable *attempts*; other preferment they receive

ceive none unleſſe it be a *Timarre*; for if any of them ſhould be in honour, he might be too much regarded by his fellowes, whom the *Prince* will not permit to acknowledge any beſides himſelfe; for which reſpect this *Empetour*, at *Andrinople*, as it were in face of the *Army*, cauſed a great Perſon, once of this Order, to be ſtrangled, and *Proclaimed* Traitor, when I was in *Hungary*; whereat I heard many of the *Ianizaries* ſpeak *inſolently* in publique, yet durſt they doe *no more*, feeling this *Princes* Spirit, too great for them.

They are never caſt off; for when old, or maimed, they are kept in *garriſon*: This company was held diviſed in imitation of the *Roman Pretorian Cohorts*, or rather of the *Macedonian Phalanx*, and hath performed as bravely as either; but is now, in great part corrupt; for contrary to their *Primitive inſtitutions*, many of them *marry*, others follow *Merchandize*;

dize; and whereas heretofore, they were all choſe the ſonnes of *Chriſtians*, whereby that Cauſe was kept under, and the *Turkiſh* ſo much increaſed, now the *Chriſtians* are permitted for money, to excuſe their children, and the *Turkes* to preferre theirs; Some hold this an errour a *pernicious* one, as leſſening that due proportion which ſhould be maintained between the *compellers*, and the *Compelled*; the *Turkes* rather thinke the *Chriſtians* not now ſo ſtrong, as heretofore, and therefore not to need the former *diminution*: *experience* made me of this opinion, conſidering that it is many years ſince moſt of his *Chriſtian* Countreys were taken in, and how every age *dyes* them of a more deep *Mahometan*, then other; but ſhould he winne any *Chriſtian Prouince* of new, he would not ſpare in this way to exhauſt it, till it were *ſufficiently* enervate: The mortalleſt *corruption* of this Order hath hapned of late yeares;

yeares; that is, knowing their owne ſtrength, and growne ſaucy with *familiarity* at *Court*, they have proceeded to ſuch *inſolency*, as hath fleſh'd them in the bloud of their *Soveraign Sultan Oſman*; and in *Muſtapha*, they have learnt that damnable Secret of *making*, and *unmaking* their *King* at pleaſure; whereby the *Foundation* of all *Monarchy*, that is, the due awe towards the *Bloud Royall*, is ſo irreparably decayed in them, as like the loſt ſtate of *Innocence*, can never be reſtored.

This requires an erection of new *Bands* never tainted, to ſupplant theſe *Ianizaries*, who elſe will grow to ſuch a Military *Anarchy*, as did the *Pretorians of Rome* in their *Empire*, till they reduce it to nothing: Wherefore ſome thinke, that the expedition, wherein the *Gran Signior* hath now engaged his Perſon againſt *Perſia*, is deſigned with a reſolution to ſpend the *Ianizaries* very freely.

The

The *Cavallery* is made up of two ſorts; Firſt, of *Spahyglans*, to the number of two and thirty thouſand: theſe are continually neere the Court: out of them are choſe Troopes to Guard his Perſon *Royall*, upon all removes; they uſed not to goe to Warre except he went himſelfe, but of late they are often ſent with the *Gran Vizier*: the other ſort of *Spahyes*, are termed *Spahy-Timariots*, from certaine *Timarres*, or *Feudes*, given them for terme of life, with obligation to ſerve on Horſeback, well appointed, whereſoever they ſhall be ſummoned: This is not much unlike our old tenures of *Knight-ſervice*, or *Eſcuage*; but not *Hereditary*: according to the value of the *Temarre*, the *Temariot* is to come in with one, two, three or more Horſes; I have ſeene many bring in five or ſixe; this reaſon till I was informed of, I wondred to ſee *Cavaliers* carry to the Warres ſuch ſuperfluous retinue; as frequently

to

to have men riding after them, ſome bearing a *Coate*, ſome a *Fiddle*, many nothing: Theſe *Spahy-Timariots* beſides their ſervice in Warre, have another uſe no leſſe important, that is to awe the *Provinces* wherein they live; and cauſe them to be well *Cultivat*; wherefore in all expeditions many are left at home: they are bravely horſed managing their *Lance*, and *Bow*, with much *dexteritie*: their number is uncertaine, as ever multiplying, either upon better *Population* of old poſſeſſions, or conqueſt of new; ſo both *Peace*, and *Warre* encreaſe them; nothing but the loſſe of a *Province* doth diminiſh them; for their *death* is but the *preferment* of new *deſervers*.

At this time, the owners of the *Timars* are about three hundred thouſand, whereto added their companions, which they are obliged and never faile to bring in, they make in all, above ſeven hundred thouſand; which

which number was told me, with many other of their notes, by ſome of the *Timariots* in the *Army*, where though held a *Spy*, they ſcorned to afflict me, but rather chuſing to glorifie their State in my Relation at home, informed me of all, and much againſt my will, forced me in their preſence to write it downe; which I did in *Italian*, and in termes ſo reſpective, as when the *Interpreter* expounded, they received me exceeding kindly, making me *eat*, *drink*, and *lodge* in their tents, all night: Beſide the *Spahyes*, there are another ſort of Horſemen, who are *Voluntaries*, ſerving at their owne charge; they are of three ſorts: Some come in hopes of preſent *Booty*; others to merit a *Timar*; the third in meere devotion to gaine *Paradiſe* by dying for the *Mahometan* cauſe.

The firſt of all others, the baſeſt, mixt of *Turkes*, and *Chriſtians*, uſually goe before the Army, to Spy, and Pillage; they having rather the Spi-

rits of *Free-Booters*, then of *Souldiers*, would never ſtand one ſtroke of an encounter, but that the *deſperate* bravery of their *companies*, does often engage them *irrevocably*: The ſecond ſort are forward enough, eſpecially where the ſervice is eminent: The third are the moſt *reſolute* troopes of the *Army*; they come like ſo many *Decii*, men vowed for the *publique*; nor are they knowne ever to returne home, unleſſe with *victory*, ſome of them are daily ſeene ſingle to invade a whole *Squadron*; others after much aſſay of valour open their breſts, and ſtand a volly of *Muskets*; theſe men are heavy upon the enemy, for—*Vincitur haud gratis jugulo qui provocat hoſtem.*

This *Reſolution* is not the child of *Reaſon*, or *Honour*; but bred by way of *Religion*; for *Mahomet* knowing he had not to deale with a *Scholaſtique* and *Speculative* generation, but with a people *rude*, and *ſenſuall*, made not his

his *Paradiſe* to conſiſt in *Viſions*, and *Hallelujahs*; but in delicious *fare*, *pleaſant Gardens*, and *Wenches* with great eyes, who were ever peculiarly affected in the *Levant*; Now to ſuch as dye in Warres for the *Mahometan faith*, he promiſes that their *Souls* ſhall ſuddenly have given them young luſty bodies, and ſet in *Paradiſe*, eternally to enjoy thoſe *pleaſures*, notwithſtanding any former *ſinnes*; to thoſe who dye other deaths, he aſſigns a *Purgatory* tedious, and at laſt not ſuch an heighth of *pleaſure*: It is ſcarce credible, what numbers theſe *hopes* bring in; I have ſeene troopes ſometimes of above an hundred together; ſo *effectuall* an *Inſtrument* of State is *Superſtition*, & ſuch deep *Impreſſions* doe ſit make, when fitted to the *paſſions* of the *Subject*; and that uſefull in thoſe whom neither reaſon, nor honour could poſſeſſe. The chief *Auxiliaries* of the *Turks*, are the *Tartars*, who live on this ſide mount *Taurus*; they are

by us called the *Petit Tartars*, to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe others of *Chriem*, who have much vaſter Dominions beyond the mountaine, but thereby of difficult *Commerce*, with theſe parts of the World.

The great *Turke* hath made frequent *affinity*, and league with theſe *Petit Tartars*; and hath entailed the *Crowne* upon them, in caſe the *Ottoman line* ſhould faile; not onely becauſe when a ſmall nation inherits a greater, the leſſer is immerſt in the acceſſe of the greater; which under colour of loſing it ſelfe, makes an *acquiſt* of its *inheritor*; but for other regards peculiar to that *Nation*, eſpecially for their *Scituation* upon the *Black Sea*, in ſuch manner, as they may at pleaſure, make ſudden *Excurſions*, to the very point of *Conſtantinople* it ſelfe; nor had the *Turke* any remedy, when abſent in *impreſſes* from home: wherefore he caſts many tyes upon them, and ſeldome goes

to

to *Warre* without ſome of their *Troops*, which beſide the *ayde* and *reputation* they afford him, are a kind of hoſtage: in this preparation againſt *Poland*, there came down forty thouſand of them to the *Campe*, but were marched forward with the *Army*, before my arrivall; ſo that I ſaw none of them, ſave ſome few ſick, and *caſhiered* perſons, who ſeemed more *ſallow*, and *ill favoreder* people then the *Turks*, not ſo well *cloathed*, nor ſo *civill*, and thoſe *Turks* who wiſhed me well, forewarned me from going amongſt them, telling me their hatred to *Chriſtians* was ſuch, as they would goe neere to *captive* or *riſle* me: When I entred the *Skirts* of the *Empire*, the *fame* of their *Army* then meeting for *Poland*, was (as fame uſes to be) *exceſſive*, threatning no leſſe then ſeven hundred thouſand; but upon neerer acceſſe, it ſcarce held up one hundred and fourſcore thouſand, reckoning in the *Tartars*: whereupon

I much enquired, why the *Turkiſh Armies* were not now ſo numerous as in former times: among many anſwers, the wiſeſt hit upon three points, firſt that the *enemies* now (excepting the *Perſian*) were not ſo *Potent* as heretofore; Secondly, *experience* had taught them, that multitudes overvaſte are neither capable of *order*, nor *proviſion*; wherefore to avoid *confuſion*, and *famine*, they bring no more into the Field then are *neceſſary*: the third was, before their *Dominions* were inlarged, they thought it better to employ their multitudes in new *Conqueſts*, then to leave them idle, *neceſſitous*, and *dangerous* at home; but ſince their enlarged *territories*, they are diſtributed into *Colonies* to people, and mannage them, which thereby will in time, become more *populous*, and *potent*, then ever: Thus did none of them acknowledge any *diminution* of people, as is plainly ſuppoſed by many, who never viewed their

their great *ſwarmes* and *waſte plantations*. The *Turkiſh Armes*, much differ from ours: their *Harquebuze* like our *Calyver*; their *Scymitar*, a crooked flat Backſword; at *Sea* amongſt ropes, or on *Horſe-back* againſt *Armour*, it excelles a *Rapier*, but in open fight, is much inferiour; it hath ever beene the *Eaſterne* weapon, as likewiſe their *Iron* Mace, which they uſe both in ſtroke and hurle; they are admirable with their Bow and Arrowes; there is among other *trophyes*, at the *Caſtle gate* of *Belgrade*, ſet up a Head-piece, which I hold *Petronell* proofe, ſhot cleane through both ſides, (and as they ſay) head and all, with one of their *Bowes*; the Arrow (as all theirs are) like thoſe little red ones which our children uſe, I ſaw yet ſticking in the *Head piece*: they beare no weapons but in travell; then ſome of them ſeeme like a moving Armory: Firſt, the girdle ſtuck with three or foure *Piſtolls*; then on each ſide, a knife as

long as mine arme, with another of a foot long, for ordinary uſes, tuckt to his Coat: an *Harquebuze* on his ſhoulder; on his thigh a *Scimitar*; on the one ſide of the *Sadale Pummell*, a *Petronell*; on the other a ſtraight *Sword*, the blade hollow, long, and foure-ſquare; by that, either a little *Axe*, or an *Hungarian Mace*, or both; at his backe, hang Bow and Arrowes; when he comes to his *lodging*, all theſe with his Bridle full of Braſſe gilt Boſſes, he faſtens to the *tree* or *wall* where he reſts; after, upon the ground ſpreades a Blanket, whereon he firſt ſuppes, then ſleeps in his *Clothes*, with his *Saddle* in ſtead of a *pillow*. Armour I thinke they have not ſo plentifull, and compleat as we; yet I know not well, for it was ever packt up on Horſe, or Waggon; to three Horſemen was allowed one Waggon; I ſaw no Muſters; nor Marches neere an enemy, and therefore have little experience of their diſcipline in that point:

point: They march in Ranke and File with wonderfull ſilence, which makes commands received readily: they are alwayes provided of Bisket, dry fleſh, and ſtore of Rice, with a kind of courſe butter, ſo as in the greateſt deſarts, they are in plenty: thus their Armies paſſe the ſandy barren Countreys towards *Perſia*, with leſſe endurance then did the *Romans* in ſmall numbers of old: One notable piece of their diſcipline, they told me; that is, excepting none but the *Ianizaries*, to encompaſſe all their other foot *Battagliaes*, in the Reare, with greateſt part of the Horſe, in forme of a *half-Moone*; they have order not to meddle with the enemy, but onely to neceſſitate their owne forward till they have gone through the oppoſite Forces, and in caſe of flight, to hold them out to ſlaughter; which done, themſelves begin upon the enemy: thus that neceſſity which is the Mother of all brave performance in vulgar ſpi-

rits, and which the Ancients ſo much ſought to caſt upon the Souldier, by Hils, Rivers, and ſuch Scituations, the *Turkes* carry along in all places; thereby forcing valour, even out of feare; ſo ſerving themſelves effectually of People neither valiant, nor affectionate, and that without intreaties, Donatives, or other inconvenient indulgence of Government. Thus much of their Land Forces; their Navies are provided to the Seas within their Dominions: the chief are the *Black Sea*, and the *Mediterraneum*; the *Helleſpont* I eſteem but a paſſage from the one, to the other: Their *Boſphoran* Fleet Trades into the *Black Sea*, upon ſeverall Services; as to invade the *Moſcovite*, *Circaſſes*, *Coſſackes*, with others, returning in *July*, or *Auguſt*, laded with Honey, Waxe, and eſpecially Wood, and Slaves, which it tranſports to *Alexandria*, buying therewith, Flax, Sugar, Sherbets, Rice, Tapeſtry, Corne, and other

other *Egyptian* Commodities; with which, and part of the Tribute, in *January*, they returne for *Constantinople*, ſo enjoying the Trade Winds which in thoſe part uſually in Summer ſit Northernely, and in Winter Southernely.

The other part of their Navy ſerves upon the *Mediterraneum*; it is called the *Barbary* Fleet; it is the more Warlike, and acknowledges the *Gran Signior*, but not ſo abſolute, for the gaines of the other Fleet goes to his Coffers; but what the *Moores* get is their owne; which makes them more earneſt in *Pyracy*, & deſirous to be held as *Pyrats*, to gain a kinde of liberty, and that all *Chriſtians* may be Prize, without any impediment by league at Court: this the *Turke* grants under the excuſe of their diſobedience, and *Pyracie*, he infeſts thoſe *Chriſtians*, who being in League with him, hee could by no other pretence weaken; and this alſo in caſe of neceſſitie, keeps him

him an exerciſed Fleet for Warre: That this is connivence appears plain, for he Claimes, and Protects their Cities, though not their Perſons, and they never make Booty of *Turkiſh* Goods, or Subject, though a *Chriſtian*; and divers of them I ſaw Saylng in the midſt of the *Armadoe Royall*; yet they counterfeit the Pyrate ſo well, that the *Gallies*, and *Veſſels* of *Argyers*, will not come within the *Dardanelli*; and my ſelfe not then knowing this Art, had at *Rhodes*, by a raſh miſtake, almoſt loſt my Libertie; where the Admiral *Galleon* of *Tripoly*, comming for freſh Water, Rode in the Mouth of the Port above three houres without caſting Anchor, as pretending feare of being within command; this made me judge it an *Engliſh* Ship, as likewiſe the Colours, which ſo farre off I tooke for the Kings; wherefore deſirous to ſee my Countrymen, I hired a *Greek* Boatman to carry me thither, where being almoſt

almoſt arrived, I perceived my deſperate errour, from whence I was forced with entreaty, money, and my dagger at his breaſt, to make him row me off.

The *Turks* are but ill ſupplyed with Sea-men; for beſide *Renegadoes* they have but few skilfull Saylers, and would have had fewer, but that as of old, the *Carthaginian* Hoſtilitie exerciſed the *Romans* at Sea, who elſe, had not ſo early learnt Navigation, and by conſequence, could not ſo ſoon have Maſtred the World; juſt ſo, (though in a farre weaker manner) doe *Florence* and *Malta* conteſt with the *Turke* at Sea, enough to practiſe, but not to feat him: to which effect, I have heard ſome of them by way of jeere ſay, that the *Gran Duke* & *Malta* did by the *Gran Signior*, like little barking *Dogs* about a *Lion*, kerp him awake, and if ſometies they ventured to give him a nippe, it did but rouze him, without any hurt of importance; for ought I knew, they had reaſon, for

though

though reſiſtance be neceſſary, yet when ſo in ſufficient it is worſe then none.

Their termes of Navigation are *Italian*, either to their Slaves, being moſt of that Nation; or that themſelves *Inlanders* originally, have a *Language* defective in *Maritime* affairs: Their Veſſels are either *Turkiſh* built, or *Prizes*; their owne built, they call *Caramuzaels*, many whereof are great Ships; all have Rounds on the out-ſide, like Staires; the Sterne, and Fore-caſtle, built foure or five Stories high; ſo as I have ſeen ſome of them carry ſeven or eight hundred Paſſengers: that forme makes them ſlow of Sayle, unwarlike, and eaſily over-ſet by weather. Their *Gallyes* are light, of an excellent mould, and endure an high Sea, eſpecially thoſe of *Rhodes*.

The maine ſtrength of both their Fleets, are tall Ships taken from *Hollanders*; where the Cowardize of

that

that Nation is made a Weapon againſt all *Chriſtendome*; and teaches us what a vertuous crueltie it would be to barre Ranſome, or ſurne to all who yeeld their Ships, upon what oddes ſoever; All great examples have a little of the unjuſt; now though this might ſeeme hard meaſure to ſuch, who yeelded upon extreame oddes; yet were it neither ſo generall a miſchief, nor ſo important as the contrary indulgence; and men would not only become more reſolute in thoſe neceſſities, but more wary of going ill provided.

Nothing makes the *Hollanders* ſo faint, as the *Turkiſh* knowne decree of impunitie, and liberty perſonall to ſuch as render without diſcharge of Artillery; wherefore they ſeeing preſent ſafety in yeelding, and no future deſtruction at Home, doe eaſily give up other mens goods, for their owne ſecurity; upon theſe termes, the Admirall *Galleon* where I ſayled, a goodly

goodly Vessell of fortie brave Peeces, had been taken, as the *Turkes* assured me, by two of their *Polakers* of ten or twelve Guns a piece: Our Ships they doe not willingly set upon; not only for their able defence, but also because the Vessell, which uses to be a considerable piece of the Booty, is to them unusefull; for their employments being *Pyracy*, can make little use of an *English* Bottome, whose mould is too slow for that purpose: wherewith they asked me how we did in Warre at Sea, where our enemies might come on, or off, at leisure: I replyed, these which came into their Seas, were private Merchants Vessels of Trade, slugs made only for burden, and weather; But for Warre our *King* had a Navy Royall of another frame the best for Sayle, and Fight, in the World.

The strangest thing I found among the *Turkish* Mariners, was their incredible civility; I who had often proved the

the *Barbariſme* of other Nations at Sea, and above all others, of our own, ſuppoſed my ſelfe amongſt *Beares*, till by experience, I found the contrary; & that not only in ordinary civilitie, but with ſo ready ſervice, ſuch a patience, ſo ſweet, and gentle a way, generally through them all, as made me doubt, whether it was a dream, or reall; if at any time I ſtood in their way, or encombred their ropes, they would call me with a *Iaunm*, or *Benum*, termes of moſt affection, and that with an encline, a voyce, and geſture ſo reſpective, as aſſured me, their other words (which I underſtood not) were of the ſame ſtraine: The Captaines chiefe Gaine in this Voyage, is by Paſſengers; yet if intereſt ſhare in this behaviour, they are not quite void of it, that can act it ſo well. Nor are they irreligious, ſo all the Voyage, Morning, and Evening, they Salute the *Sunne*, with three generall Shouts, and a *Prieſt* ſaying a kinde

kinde of *Letany*, every prayer ending with *Macree Kichoon*, that is, be *Angels* preſent, the People anſwer in manner of a ſhout *Homin*, that is, Amen.

Thus much of the *Military* part of *Turky*; to which I adde the point of *Fortification*; Herein their proceeding is direct contrary to the *Spaniards*, he not having multitudes of his owne ſufficient to plant *Colonies*, is forced in all his Conqueſts (if he will have any people to governe over) to preſerve the *naturals*: Now they not being aſſured in *Affection*, muſt be awed by *Fortreſſe*; which is a way, not onely unſure, but ſo chargeable, as makes him gaine but little by his winnings.

The *Turke* on the other ſide, well ſtored with people; Firſt, conſiders what number of his owne, he will aſſigne for *Timariots* to each *Province* which hee takes; then he deſtroyes all its *Nobilitie*, and ſo farre of the *Vulgar*,

Vulgar, till there reſt only ſuch a proportion as may till the land, and be awed by thoſe *Timariots* with other ready Forces; that remainder is kept to Manure the land: this thus eſtabliſht, he needs not the Fortreſſe for himſelfe; nor will he leave it a refuge for *Enemies*, or *Rebels*: yet if it bee a Frontier, he does not quite demoliſh it, but keeps it in ſuch caſe, as may hold out till he might ſend an Army, ever ſuppoſing himſelfe *Maſter* of the Field; wherefore as it ſtands in more, or leſſe danger, ſo is it provided: Thus in *Hungary* the Caſtle of *Belgrade* is neither razed, nor carefully maintained; but that of *Buda* is guarded with a ſtrong Garriſon; all thoſe within the Kingdome are pulled downe; ſo is it in his other Countreys: his *Maritime* Fortifications, becauſe of ſudden acceſſe by Saile, are held in the rule of Frontiers, and withall to command the *Haven*, yet is not the care of them ſo diligent as in *Chriſtendome*; they

they every where gave me free acceſs, excepting *Egypt*; where the extraordnary ſubtill malice of that people makes more *Vigilance*, and reſtraint, then elſewhere: Now followes their *Religion*, wherein I noted only the *Politicke* inſtitutions thereof; theſe obſervations moving only in that *Sphere*, cannot jarre with a higher, though the motion ſeeme contrary: *Mahomet* noting the outward ſolemnities, wherewith other *Religions* entertained the mindes of men; he judged them perhaps in part, effeminate; as thoſe daintie *Pictures*, and *Muſicke* in *Churches*, thoſe ſtrange *Veſtures*, & *Proceſſions*; & partly chargeable, as thoſe ſtately *Sacrifices*, and other ſolemnities of the *Heathen*, and all driven already to that heighth, as he could not out-goe; wherefore he refuſed to build his Sect thereon; Nor did he much affect to ſupport it with *Miracles*, whoſe credit frequent *Impoſtures* had rendred ſuſpected to the World;

World; but rather choſe to build it upon the *Sword*, which with more aſſurance commands *Mankinde:* Every *Noveltie* drawes men in for a while; but where the gaine is not great, they ſoon grow weary, unleſſe compulſion hold them on; therefore in his firſt beginnings, when he was asked what *Miracles* he had to approve his *Doctrine*, he drawing forth his *Scymitar*, told, that *God* having had his *Miracles* ſo long ſlighted by the *incredulitie* of men, would now plant his *Lawes* with a ſtrong hand, and no more leave them to the diſcretion of *Ignorant*, and vain man; and that he had therefore ſent him in the power of the *Sword*, rather then of *Miracles*: from hence is it that now their Boyes ride to *Circumciſion*, bearing an Iron club in their hands. Nevertheleſſe, he failed not to frame his *Sect* ſo as might take humane nature; not the *Intellectuall* part; for all *Superſtition* ſubſiſts on weake *Hypotheſes*, whoſe plauſible reaſon may

may for a while prevaile in the World, by poſſeſſing ſome ſhallow, raſh, peremptory braines, but cannot hold out long, unleſſe it have better *root*, then that of *argument*: He therefore made it comply with the maine parts of our *Nature*, *Hope*, and *Feare*: to the one he ſet out a *Paradiſe*; to the other though not a *Hell*, yet a ſhrewd *Purgatory*: his Preaching of *Paradiſe*, more then *Hell*, favours *hope* above *feare*, thereby filling the minde with good *courage*; which was much to his *Military* purpoſe: for he finding the *Sword* to be the foundation of *Empires*, and that to manage the Sword, the rude and ſenſuall are more vigorous, then wits ſoftned in a mild *rationall* way of *civilitie*; did firſt frame his *inſtitutions* to a rude inſolent *ſenſualitie*; after which *education*, he fitted his future pretences juſt unto ſuch capacities: wherefore ſeeing that Mens *opinions* are in great part *complectionall*, and *habituall*, it is no wonder

der to ſee them taken with *promiſes*, which to us ſeeme beaſtly, and ridiculous; they as much deſpiſe ours, and in a more *naturall* way, every thing is received, not at the rate of its owne worth, but as it agrees with the receivers *humour*; whereby, their *hopes*, and *feares* though falſe, prevail as ſtrongly as if true, and ſerve the *State* as effectually; becauſe *Opinion* which moves all other *Actions*, is governed by the *Apparency* of things, not by their *realtie*: Now to the intent that the moſt notable *fancies* of men might be entertained, there are foure ſeverall *Orders* in their *Religion*; all very malicious againſt *Chriſtians*; otherwiſe I have not noted them vicious, excepting their profeſt *Sodomy*, which in the *Levant* is not held a vice: each *Order* upholds its reputation upon ſome one peculiar *vertue*, which alone it profeſſes, not pretending to any other: The *Calenderim* upon *Chaſtity*, wearing an *iron Ring* through the skin

of

of his yard; in ſome I have noted it capable of being taken off with ſmall *difficultie*; The *Haggiemlar* on *Muſique*, and love-ſongs; The *Torlacchi* on *Revelations*, and *Enthuſiaſmes*; to foretell and divert divine wrath: The moſt rigid ſpirits are the *Dervißar*, like *Baals Prieſts* launcing themſelves with knives: theſe *Dervißar* have murdred divers *Baſhawes*, and alſo attempted ſome of the *Emperours*, in the midſt of their Armies; ſo dangerous are violent *ſpirits*, when ſeconded by *Religion*, which being the only pretence in its way glorified to Vmpire *Soveraigne authoritie*, is to be kept within its due limits, leſt inſtead of *Cooperating* with the ſtate, it grow abuſed beyond that uſe.

All theſe *Sects* are governed by one Head, called the *Mufty*, whoſe authority unites, and orders them; ſuppreſſing ſuch diſorders, as the *ſcruples*, or *intereſſe* of men raiſe: This *Mufty* is created by the *Emperour*, to whom he

is

is held ever ſubordinate; which makes the *Turkiſh Theology* excellently to correſpond with the *State*, as depending thereon; & ſeems of reaſon more *Politick*, then if this head *Eccleſiaſtick* were of another Countrey, or otherwiſe *independent* upon the *Prince*, whereby having intereſſes apart, he might often make *God Almightie* ſeeme to decree more conform thereto, then either to the occaſions of the *Prince*, or *Common-wealth*: for all *Heatheniſh Gods* are uſed like *Puppets*; they ſeeme to ſpeake, yet is it not they, but the man who in a concealed manner, ſpeaks through them, what he pleaſes; that part is acted, by the Expounders of their *Alcoran* now, as of the *Oracles*, or *Sibylles* books of old: Hereby the *Mufty* ſerves to animate the *Souldiers*, by colouring of *publique* impreſſes with *Divine* authoritie, and alſo to decide *Controverſies*, when they are too unruly for any *arbitriment*, not held *Divine*; wherefore

he frequently consults with the *Gran Vizier*, who as the *soul* of the *state inspires* him to the purpose thereof; full of that *God*, he gives his *Oracles*: They passe for grounded upon the *Alcoran*, which is given out for the Word of *God*: it is written in *Arabick* verse, in forme of *Dialogue*, between the *Angell Gabriel*, and their *Prophet*; it is prohibited to be translated; which both preserves the *Arabick* tongue, and conceales *Religion*: All set *Texts* are obnoxious to severall *Expositions*; thence growes *distraction*: So hath this bred foure different *Sects* of *Mahometans*, each interpreting it according to the *Genius* of its *Nation*; the *Tartars simply*; the *Mores* and *Arabs superstitiously*; the *Persian ingeniously*; the *Turks* with most *liberty*; each *Nation* scornes to yeeld unto other in *opinion*, for honours sake; especially the *Turke*, and *Persian*, who intended the *Conquest* of one another, doe after the old Custome of *Princes*, disaffect

affect their *People* in *Religion* toward the *Enemy*, that they may be more fierce, and obſtinate againſt him; In this point the *Turke* growes diſadvantaged; for of late, his people begin to be infected with *Perſianiſme*: I have heard many of them in publike acknowledge the *Perſians* better *Mahometans*, then themſelves; which makes the *Turkes* much braver Souldiers upon the *Chriſtian*, then upon the *Perſian*; againſt the one, they are carryed by *Zeale*, *malice*, and *diſdaine*; but againſt the other, only by a *Nationall emulation*: This impreſſion is made deeper by many other circumſtances; inſomuch as divers *Ianizaries* have told me, that they goe to the Warres of *Perſia*, very unwillingly, but to theſe of *Poland*, or *Hungary* as to paſtimes: One of their *Prieſts* told me of an old *Prophecy*, they have; That their *Emperour* ſhould winne the *red Apple*, and in the ſeventh yeare after, if they did not defend themſelves

bravely, the *Chriſtians* ſhould overcome them; but howſoever, in the twelfth, they ſhould at the furtheſt be overcome by the *Chriſtians*: The *red Apple* (he ſaid) was *Conſtantinople*, though ſome (quoth he) hold it to be *Rome*: I holding ſuch *propheſies*, rather cunning, then true, ſearched after the Plot thereof; wherefore I entreated him to tell mee, how much time was contained in thoſe yeares; he anſwered that each yeare, ſome had limited by the age of *Mahomet*, but (quoth he) in vaine, for it is prohibited us to ſearch into the times appointed; that clauſe gave me ſome light, for I remembred, among other cauſes of a *States* preſervation, one aſſignes *proximitie* of danger, his reaſon is, becauſe, *apprehenſion* of danger cauſes *vigilance*, and *diligence*, wherein lyes ſafety: hereupon this *Prophet*, to make the *Turkes* vigilant againſt the *Chriſtian*, threatens them with the ſeventh yeare, yet not ſo *inevitable*,

but

but valour may reſiſt; and to make every yeare provided againſt, as that therefore it is prohibited to fix the time determinate; then their fatal deſtruction not to paſs the twelfth year, makes them in the mean while uſe the *Chriſtians* as their future deſtroyers, with much hoſtilitie, as a revenge *anticipate*: which ſerves right to the purpoſe of the State; & when all comes to all, thoſe years (as ſuch *Propheticall* times uſe) are like to prove very long ones.

Amongſt other qualities, whereby *Mahometiſme* poſſeſſes the minds of men, one is its pleaſing doctrine: I remember when their Prophet in the *Alcoran* askes the *Angell* concerning *venery*, and ſome other delicacies of life, he tels him, that God did not give man ſuch appetites, to have them fruſtrate, but enjoyed, as made for the guſt of man, not his torment, wherein his Creator delights not; Theſe kind of opinions will ever be wel-come to fleſh, and bloud, when as the contrary

over-great ſeveritie of Diſcipline would have pleaſed none, but ſome few auſtere complexions, and to the greater part would have ſeemed but a perſecution of nature, or perhaps hypocriticall, whoſe reputation might ſoone have been loſt in ſcandall.

The cunning of that ſeconding humane inclination appears in the different ſucceſſe of two politicke acts of the *Alcoran*: the one permits *Polygamie*, to make a numerous People, which is the foundation of all great *Empires*: The other pretending a divell in every grape, prohibits *wine*: thereby it hardens the Souldier, prevents diſorder, and facilitates publick proviſion: The firſt as pleaſing to nature is generally received: The other is borne downe by appetite, ſo as more drink wine, then forbeare: Thus he maintaining his inſtitutions by ſeconding of humane diſpoſition', ſucceeds more readily, then thoſe, whoſe ordinances by croſſing it, goe

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as it were againſt the haire: Now the greateſt number of men being governed by *paſſions*, in all *people* they have been entertained, for the preſent life, with Juſtice; for the futnre, with *Religion*: yet there are ever found ſome few Intellectuall complexions in whom the Vnderſtanding prevailed above the Paſſions: thoſe diſcerning wits could not receive the groſs ſuppoſals, upon which the Heatheniſh ſuperſtitions relyed; wherefore to traine them in ſuch wayes as civill ſocieties require, they were inſtructed in a ſeeming rationall way, wherein they were amuſed about an *intelligible* world, ſtored with rewards of *honour*, *vertue*, and *knowledge*, with puniſhments of *infamy*, *vice*, and *ignorance*: theſe were to them in ſtead of *Elyſian Fields*, or *Infernall Rivers*, and as ſome ſcoffers thinke, but little better of aſſurance, only righter framed to ſuch capacities: by theſe *ſpeculations*, *contemplative* heads, who elſe might

dangerouſly have buſied themſelves about State affairs, were finally *mop'd* and *diverted*: To which purpoſe I have oft conſidered, whether *learning* is ever like to come in requeſt among the *Turkes*; and as farre as conjecture may venture, I doubt not thereof; for *learning* is not admitted in the beginning of *Empires* — *emollit mores, nec ſinit eſſe feros*; and ſo weakneth the Sword; but when once, that hath bred *greatneſſe*, and *ſloth*, then with other *effeminacies* come in *letters*; thus in *Rome*, at the firſt *Philoſophers* were baniſht, as *unactive*; but upon the conqueſts of *Carthage*, and *Greece* they crept in: And the *Turkiſh Empire* conſiſts much on thoſe *Countreys*, whoſe eare makes *ſpeculative* wits, and which of old bred the greateſt *Divines*, *Philoſophers*, and *Poets*, in the World; wherefore though for ſome ages, the *Turkiſh* race may retaine its owne proper *fierceneſſe*; yet in time, thoſe ſubtile *climates*, and

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mixture in bloud with the people thereof, will *Gentilize*, and infect it with the ancient ſoftneſſe *naturall* to thoſe places: I have often ſeen Copies of *love* verſes, and ſome few pieces of *Mathematiques* paſs amongſt them with much applauſe: I ſaw one for *ſinging*, and compoſing of two or three Sonnets, had at a feaſt at *Belgrado* of *Hungary*, a Horſe given him worth neere twentie pound *Engliſh*; and in the acceſſe of all Arts, *Poets* have ever made the firſt entry, as with their *Fictions*, and *Muſick*, apteſt to charme ſavage braines; thus *Orpheus* in *Greece*, our *Bards* in *England*, began the *Dance* to all other *Sciences*: *Statuary*, and *Picture* can never come into *Turky*, by reaſon of their *Superſtition*, which not only abhorres worſhipping of ſuch *formes*, but making of them: As for other *learning*, it is like to inſinuate: but by degrees; and with many repulſes, as a corruption moſt pernicious to their *Religion*,

eſpecially the *ſearching* parts of *Philoſophy*, which ſtomack that ſenſuall *Paradiſe*, as hath beene noted in *Averroes*, *Avicenna*, and others who could not endure it: Thereupon, the *Academy* which began to riſe up at *Bagadat* was ſuppreſt: yet let no man conclude that this can hinder *Philoſophy*; for there can never want wits able to bend it to *Religion* with them, as well as *Plato* with the *Grecians*, and *Aquinas* with the *Romaniſts*.

Now the naturall courſe of things much followes the *Sunne*, who gives life to all; wherefore this *Cyclopedia* hath been obſerved to runne from *Eaſt*, to *Weſt*: Thus have moſt *Civilities* and *Sciences* come as ſome think, from the *Indian Gymnoſophiſts*, into *Egypt*; from thence into *Greece*, ſo into *Italy*, and then over the *Alpes*, into theſe faint *North-weſt* parts of the world; whence if the *Inquiſition* hinder not, perhaps they may paſſe into thoſe new *Plantations Weſtward*, and then

then returne into their old circle among the *Levantines*; whoſe Wits ſeem more abſtruſe, and better fixt for *contemplation*; but ours more nimble and ready; ſo as their *diſcourſes* are more *profound*; ours more *ſuperficiall*, and *plauſible*; and were I to account for the loſſe of their ancient *Authors*, I ſhould not only accuſe *Language*, *Tyranny*, *Warre*, and *intereſſe Eccleſiaſtique*, but eſpecially this different reliſh and ſtrain of our *fancy* from theirs; for I have found it in *conceits*, as in *ayres* of *Muſick*; in great part, that takes not with them which much affects us; our very *Reaſon* differs. Before I ſhut up this point of *Turkiſh Religion*, I muſt remember two principall points; one is *Predeſtination*, the other *Purgatory*: the firſt not meant in matter of *Salvation*, but of *fortune*, and *ſucceſſe* in this life, they peremptory permit to *Deſtiny* fixt, and not avoidable by any *act* of ours: I had two notable examples; one was

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at *Rhodes*, where juſt as we entred the Port, a *French* Lacquey of our company dyed with a great plague ſore, which he had taken of the *Gunners Mate*, who with one running upon him, converſed, and ſlept amongſt us: The reſt were ſo farre from fear at his death, as they ſate preſently eating, and drinking by him, and within halfe an houre, after his removall, ſlept on his Blanket, with his cloths in ſtead of a Pillow; which when I adviſed them not to doe, they pointed upon their foreheads, telling me it was written there at their *birth* when they ſhould *dye*; they ſcaped, yet divers of the paſſengers dyed thereof before we got to *Egypt*: The other was at my paſſage to *Andrinople* in *Thrace*; my ſelfe, the *Ianizary*, and one more being in a *Coach*, we paſſed by a man of good quality, and a Souldier, who lying along with his horſe by, could hardly ſpeak ſo much, as to intreat us to take him into Coach; the *Ianizary* made our

our companion ride his Horſe, taking the man in: whoſe breſt being open, and full of plague tokens, I would not have had him received; but he in like manner, pointing to his owne forehead, and mine, told me we could not take hurt, unleſſe it were written there, and that then we could not avoyd it; the fellow dying in the night, by our ſides; and in our indemnitie approved this confidence, to be ſometimes *fortunate*, how wiſe ſoever; doubtleſſe for the publique it cauſes *valour*, and prevents that *interruption* of Trade, wherewith the *office* of *Health* in *Italy*, ruines greater numbers daily, then any plague ever did: I thought this opinion of *fate*, had uſually taken men off from all *induſtrious care* of their owne *ſafety*; but in dangers at Sea, and other caſes where diligence may evidently import, I have ſtill found the contrary; and in ſuch *occurrents* as theſe, where *induſtry* is not of manifeſt avayle; this aſ-

ſurance

ſurance does not ſo much hurt in leaving vaine care, as good in ſtrengthning the ſpirits whoſe decay yeelds a man up to all bad *impreſſions*. They admit no *Hell* for any but thoſe who beleeve not *Mahomet*; their owne they affright with a *Purgatory*, which holds but till *Doomes Day*; it is acted in the *Grave*; the paine is inflicted by a bad *Angell*, whoſe force is leſſened by a good one, according as the parties life was led; to ſtrengthen this good *Angell* they doe many works of charitie: this furniſheth all *Turky* with excellent *Hanes*, *Hoſpitals*, and *Meſkeetoes*; this makes the beſt *bridges*, and *high-wayes* that can be imagined, and ſtores them with *fountaines* for the reliefe of *paſſengers*: Theſe faire workes ſo cauſed, ſeeme to me like daintie fruit growing out of a *Dunghill*; but the *vertues* of *vulgar* minds are of ſo baſe a nature, as muſt be manured with fooliſh *hopes*, and *feares*, as being too groſſe for the finer *nutri-*

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ment of *reaſon*: Theſe were the chief points I obſerved in their *Religion*; onely the manner of its *exerciſe* remaines, which in briefe, is thus: To every *Meskeeto* is adjoined a high ſlender *Spyre-ſteeple*; on the out-ſide whereof on high, is made a round, with a doore opening *South-eaſt*, or *Eaſt*, as the Countrey lyes towards *Mecha*; here the *Prieſt* entring, with his hands bowed over his eares, walking round, turning on the right hand, in a loud voyce tells the People, many times over, that there is but one *God*; this being done, all the devouter ſort, (which are not many) goe to *Church*, and ſay their *prayers*, continually repeating—*Alloyh-Valloyh-Hibilloyh*, that is, the ſeverall names of *God*; their *geſtures* are firſt ſitting croſſe-legg'd, wafting of the body, then proſtrate twice on their face, they kiſſe the earth; afterward they riſe, and ſtand with their hands bowed over their eares, but never doe they kneele,

or

or uncover the head, holding thoſe poſtures unmanly; ſo different are the *opinions* of *Nations*, in point of *reverence*, and *decency*: this ſervice is performed five times a day: firſt at *Day-breake*; then at *Mid-day*; at midſt of the *After-noone*; at *Sun-ſet*, and more then an houre after: The firſt and laſt make a daintie ſhow, having all the *Meskeetoes*, hung full of *burning Lamps*: this frequency of *Prayer*, requires none to the *Church*, but perſons at leiſure; others make their houſes, or high-wayes ſerve, and was deviſed by *Sergius* the *Monke*, as it is thought, in imitation of his foure times of *Pater-noſter*; knowing that *Religion* runs no greater danger then of *Oblivion*, and therefore ſhould be often called to mind: their chief day is *Friday*, yet it hinders no Market for ought I could ſee, and ſeemed of no more regard, then the day of a *Saint* almoſt worne out: they have two ſolemne times *Byram*, and *Ramdan*; they

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are both *Lents*, the first lasts three dayes, the other a moneth: their fast is according to the *Iewish* manner, not in *quantity*, or *quality* of meats, but in *time*; for all day long, they may neither eat, drinke, nor use any sort of *Venery*; but at the appearing of the first Starre, they make themselves amends, in *gluttonnesse*, *drunkennesse*, and *lust*; they have one piece of *Divinity*, which I wonder is not *transplanted* to other Countreys; that is a custome of the *Priests* to sell their *merit*; some more, some lesse, according to the *Sanctimony* of the Seller, and time limited; I once at *Sophia*, saw one sell the *vertue* of two yeares *hermitage* for a piece of blew cloth sufficient for two *Turkish* coats, and a quantity of Rice, about five bushels *English*; price enough considering the Ware in it selfe; and yet not dear, if we reckon the advantages of a *religious reputation*. Next their *Church*, I must place the *Tribunall*; for their

Iudges

Judges are ever *Eccleſiaſticall* perſons; whereby both orders joyned give *reputation* to one another; & not only reputation, but *maintenance*; for theſe places of *Indicature* are the only preferment of the *Prieſt hood*, wherewith the *Prieſt*, and *Judge* being maintained in the ſame perſon, two gaps are ſtopt with one buſh, without cauſing any part of the land to lye dead in the hands of the *Clergy*, or otherwiſe impoveriſhing the people with *tythes*: There are divers orders of *Judges*; eſpecially two; the *Cady*, and over him the *Moulacady* like a *Lord Chief-Juſtice*; the ſupreme head of *Indicature* is the *Mufty*; in great caſes, there lies appeale; but none beyond the *Mufty*; his Decrees the *Emperour* himſelfe will not queſtion, for indeed they are ſecretly guided by his *aſſent*, and the *Gran Viziers*: Theſe *Judges* are all excepting the *Mufty*, limitted to ſet precincts, and when convicted of corruption they are made horrid *examples*;

examples; the main points, wherein *Turkiſh Iuſtice* differs from that of other *Nations*, are three: it is more *Severe*, *Speedy*, and *Arbitrary*: They hold the foundation of all *Empire* to conſiſt in exact *obedience*, and that in exemplary *ſeveritie*; which is undenyable in all the World, but more notable in their *State*, made up of ſeverall People different in *Bloud*, *Sect*, and *Intereſſe*, one from another, nor linkt in affection, or any common ingagement toward the publique good, other then what meere terrour puts upon them; a *ſweet hand* were uneffectuall upon ſuch a *ſubject*, and would ſoone find it ſelfe ſlighted; therefore the *Turkiſh Iuſtice* curbes, and executes, without either remorſe or reſpect; which ſucceeds better, then ever did the *Romans*, with all their milder arts of *Civilitie*; compare their conqueſts, with thoſe made by the *Turke*; you ſhall finde his to continue *quiet*, and firme, theirs not ſecure for

for many ages; witneſſe firſt *Italy*, then *Greece*, and *France*, alwayes full of Rebellions, Conſpiracies, and new troubles; which were cauſed by their *lenity*, that did not humble the conquered ſo low as it ſhould, for rebellion is nothing but bold *diſcontent*; ſo that as there is required diſcontent, ſo muſt there be alſo ſome ſtrength of *Spirit*, without which the *diſcontent* cannot quicken into *rebellion*, but faints into a ſtupified *humility*: all victory diſguſts the ſubdued; a mild victor leaves that diſguſt ſpirit for miſchief; but the remorſeleſs way of the *Turk*, mortifies it, by an oppreſſion which ſecures him: to this effect, I have heard divers of them boaſt, that *God* hath appointed them for an Iron rod over other *Nations*: and in moſt parts of *Turky*, eſpecially *Slavonia*, *Boſnah*, *Hungary*, *Macedonia*, and *Thrace*, the fierceſt people of that *Empire*, over all publique places, he ſets a great *iron Club*, to intimate, what they muſt truſt

truſt to; nor does he ſo much relye upon the peoples *affection*, which would tye him to a reſpectfull, and leſſe abſolute *domination*, and then alſo be in their power to alter, as upon that ſtrength which is in his owne hand, makes him more himſelfe, and binds with the tye of *feare*, whereto humane nature is ever enthralled: The ſecond point wherein their juſtice excells, is the quick diſpatch: If the buſineſſe be preſent matter of *fact*, then upon the leaſt complaint, the *parties*, and *teſtimonies* are taken, and ſuddenly brought before the *Iudge*, by certaine *Ianizaries*, who with great ſtaves, guard each ſtreet, as our night Watchmen with Holberds, at *London*; the cauſe is ever in leſſe then two houres diſpatched, *execution* inſtantly performed, unleſſe it appeare a cauſe ſo important, as is allowed an *appeale* to the *Moulachady*, where alſo it is as ſpeedily decided: If it be matter of *title*, or *right*, the parties name

name their witneſſes who ſhall preſently be forced to come in; for they have no old deeds, or any other reckonings beyond the memory of man; in ſuch *caſes*, *poſſeſſion*, and *moderne* right carryes it, without that odious courſe of looking too farre back-ward into the times paſt: this expedition avoyds *confuſion*, and clears the *Court*; whereby it becomes ſufficient for many cauſes, and ſo for a great people; now as for the particular perſon, though ſometimes he ſeeme diſadvantaged by the haſt, which may make *judgement* raſh; yet that haſt not being *paſſionate*, it happens not often; nor then likely, is his damage therein worſe, then with us, where after the *ſuſpence*, *delay*, and *charge* of ſuite, the over-ſight of a *Lawyer*, may with errour of pleading caſt a good cauſe; ſo that after a man hath been miſerably detained to ſuch diſadvantage of his other affaires, as he had better have loſt his ſuit at firſt; then doth it finally

finally depend not ſo much on its own bare right, as upon the *advocates* ſufficiency. The laſt notable point of their *Iudicature* is, they have little fixt law, and therewith flouriſhing, make good that of *Tacitus*—*in peſſima Republica plurima leges*; yet they pretend to judge by the *Alcoran*; whereby the opinion of *divine authoritie* does countenance thoſe arbitrary deciſions which without ſome *authentick law* to juſtifie them, would hardly be endured; This *Alcoran* is manifeſtly no Book of particular law *caſes*; wherefore they pretend its ſtudy does not informe the *Iudge literally*, but by way of *illumination*; which not being given to ſecular perſons, does neatly put looſers off, from referring themſelves to the *Text*: The *Iuſtice* being arbitrary, makes it in their *opinion*, the more to the purpoſe of the publique; for the *Iudges* knowing themſelves but inſtruments of *State*, and that in its favour is their eſtabliſh-

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ment, they will ever judge by the intereſſe thereof, if not out of *heneſty*, yet for their owne *advancement*.

I muſt eternally remember the *Turkiſh* juſtice for honourable to *Strangers*, whereof I have twice had experience: Firſt at *Saraih*, in *Boſnah*, where I was forced to *Juſtice* by a *Chriſtian*, whom I had ſore wounded, for threatning to buy me for a ſlave; when the Cauſe was declared by two *Turkes* my companions; the *Iudge* not only freed me with *words*, and *geſture* very reſpective, but fined my adverſary at forty *Dollars*, and menaced him with death, if any miſchiefe were plotted againſt me.

Another time at *Andrinople*, eleven, or twelve of us ſupping together, all *Turkes* but my ſelfe; there was a *Soulack*, who is an officer very eminent about the *Emperours* perſon; he drank ſo beaſtly drunk, as in the night, he having a lodging in the top of the *Hane*, miſtooke himſelfe, tumbled off

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to the ground, and within few houres, dyed: The next morning, all the company was imprisoned but I, who in the night, had escaped out at a decayed corner of the *Hane*, and hid my selfe under a Bridge, without the *Citie*; every man was fined as *circumstance* did either excuse, or aggravate, the least payed foure thousand *Aspers*, some twice as much: The *Iudge* by reason of my flight, suspected some extraordinary guilt in me, & had sent out *Ianizaries* for my *apprehension*.

I seeing the outragious drunkennesse of the *Turks*, had all my voyage pretended for little lesse then a *Commandement* in the *Religion* of my *Countrey*, not to drink above three draughts at a meeting; whereby, the respect of *conscience* gave me that *priviledge* of sobriety, which no other *excuse* could have obtained; wherefore when the *Iudge* was by the rest informed of my *abstinence*, and that I had no hand in the excesse, he

called back the *Officers*, and pronounced me free: wherein, whether hee regarded me as *abſtemious*, or as a ſtranger, I could not learne: One *cuſtome* in their *Iuſtice* I have found, which confutes our vulgar *maxime*, that ſayes no commerce can be maintained without *fidelity* of oath, for all *Turky* is but a *Miſcellany* of people, whoſe *Religions* have little *effect* upon the *conſcience*, and that drowned in *faction* againſt one another, ſome of them as the *Zinganaes*, doe not ſo much as pretend to any *God*: in this caſe, an oath were of too ſlender *credit* for matters of *importance*; for he who will commit teſtimony to oath, muſt be ſure to uphold in the people an *awfull*, and *tender* ſenſe of *Divine power*, or elſe in truſting oathes with tryals, he exalts *knavery* in the *oppreſſion* of *truth*; wherefore they put not the *witneſſes* to oath, but examine them apart; wherein ſome wiſe *Daniels* may have ſuch art of queſtions

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ſo *unexpected*, and of ſuch *ſecret conſequence* as no premeditate agreement can prevent: A *falſe witneſſe* endures what the accuſed ſhould have done, had he been guilty: The word of a knowne *Turke* upon the faith of a *Muſſelman* beares downe all other *teſtimony*, unleſſe relieved by ſtrong *circumſtance*: *Three women make but one witneſſe.*

When any man dyes, the land in moſt parts of *Turky*, is in the *Emperours* gift, who alſo hath the *tenth* of his *moveables*: The reſt firſt payes the *Widowes* their Jointure agreed, and inrolled; then what remaines is equally divided among his children: The ſonne of any great *Commander*, neither inherits his fathers *dignity*, nor is admitted to new; thus are both *Riches* and *Honour* hindred from continuing in a *family*; whereby none hath any credit with the people, but as inſtruments to the *Gran-Signior*, who being ſole-giver of all, every

man fits himſelfe to his *employments*, without poſſibility of any *greatneſſe*, *unſerviceable*, *independent*, or dangerous to the *Crowne*: for place, the *right hand* they hold uppermoſt for the *Clergy*, and the left for a *Souldier*, becauſe it gives a man poſſeſſion of his Companions *Sword*; thus doe both orders converſe without the depreſſion of either: Vpon this Body of their Lawes, I will ſet one note concerning their *Head*: Every *State* is then beſt fitted, when its *Lawes* and *Governours* ſuit with the end whereto it is framed: A State ordered onely to *preſervation* is then happy when its *Lawes* not onely bid peace, for that is vaine, but contrive it, and when the Prince is of *Nature* peaceable: But the *Turkiſh Empire* is originally compos'd to amplifie by warre, and for that purpoſe, keeps the *Souldiery* in continuall pay; wherefore it is beſt fitted with a *Prince* of nature violent, and warlike, of which ſtraine the

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Mahometan Race uſe to be; and when any of them hath chanced to prove *milde*, though never ſo *juſt*, & *Religious*, it hath been found leſſe profitable & glorious to the *Empire*, then the violence of the others, although accompanied with much *Tyranny*; Therefore the ſuppoſed errours of *Sultan Murat* now reigning, being manifeſtly thoſe of a ſtout *Spirit*, agree with the *violent* nature of the *Government*, wherein they are not ſo pernicious as the *Chriſtians* imagine: To theſe better parts of their *Juſtice*, I muſt attaque the maine *diſorder* which defames it; that is their unſatiable *covetouſneſſe*; which in a *Morall*, or *Theologicall* way this diſcourſe cannot lay hold of; but in reſpects *Civill*, it is a thing of dangerous *effect*, many times diſappointing commands of greateſt *conſequence*: *Charles* the eight of *France* loſt the kingdome of *Naples*, not ſo much by any other errour, as by the *covetouſneſſe* of his *Treaſurer*, the *Cardinall* of

San Malo in detaining ſuch diſburſements as the *King* had appointed to the proviſions thereof; nor can there be any greater defeat of *publique* deſignes, then when the commands whereon they relye, are by the *avarice* of the inferiour Magiſtrate made fruſtrate: wherefore I note it is a pernicious piece of Government, that after the *Baſhaes* had at *Sophya* made publique Proclamation to hang al *Ianizaries* who ſhould be found behind them: yet did I ſee many very confidently ſtay behind, and make their peace for money with the *Governours* of Provinces: ſome told me that if it ſhould come to the *Emperours* notice, he would put thoſe *Governours* to cruell deaths; and certainly ſuch errours can have no leſſe remedies: wherefore *Polybius*, & others as they write, that the *Affricans* were alwayes more covetous then thoſe of *Europe*, ſo alſo do they accuſe them of more crueltie; and ſometimes crueltie is not

not only the *cure* of their *avarice*, but the *effect* of it, for they gladly take any colour for execution upon thoſe whoſe death affords a good *confiſcation*. The fourth point propoſed was their *morall* parts: Thoſe I compare to *Glaſſes*: the education and *lawes* of a Countrey are the moulds wherein they are blown to this, or that ſhape, but the *metall* is the ſpirit of a man, therefore with that I will begin: It hath been maintained, that men are naturally borne, ſome for *ſlavery*, others to command: divers *complexions* make men *timid*, *dextrous*, *patient*, *induſtrious*, and of other qualities right for ſervice; others are naturally *magnanimous*, *conſiderate*, *rapacious*, *daring*, and *peremptory*; No man can ſay, *Nature* intends the one ſort to *obey*; the other to *rule*; for if *Nature* have *intentions*, yet is it vanitie to argue them by our modell—*quis illi à ſecretis*? but ſure the latter are very prone to invade the others, and they

apt to beare: This difference of *Spirit* is manifeſt, ſometimes in whole *Nations*; as to compare the *Spaniſh* with the *Sicilian*; the *bravery* of the one, and *puſillanimity* of the other, ſeemes naturally to make out the one for *Domination*, the other for *bondage*: Thus if ever any race of men were borne with *Spirits* able to beare down the world before them, I thinke it to be the *Turke*; he is in his behaviour, (howſoever otherwiſe) the right ſonne of *Iſhmael*; every mans hand is againſt him, and his againſt every man: betweene *Chriſtendome*, and *Perſia*, he hath all the world againſt him; he ſtill deſignes one, or both, for his taske; and that not as other *Princes*, for *counterpoyſe* with intent of Peace; but with a reſolution irrevocably engaged, to be *all*, or *nothing*: Vnto the greatneſſe of their *Empire*, I doe much aſcribe the greatneſſe of their *Spirits*; no man can expect in *Luca*, or *Genoa* ſuch vaſt ſold men, as

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in old *Rome*; for mighty *Empires* exerciſe their ſubjects in mighty employments; which makes them familiar with admirable *examples*, and great *victories*, whereby their minds are inlarged: whereas petty *States* with their petty employments, timid counſels, and frequent diſgraces, impoveriſh, and enfeeble mens fancies, rendring them *puſillanimous*, and too ſtraight for great thoughts: Now as all conſtitutions of bodies are prone to ſeverall diſeaſes peculiar to th ir frame; ſo have the minds of men to their divers abilities, ſome proper way of *error*; the *ſubtile* uſe to be *malicious*, *falſe*, *ſuperſtitious*; the *timid* encline to breach of *pro.. iſe*, to baſe wayes of *revenge*, and the like; The *magnanimous* are apt to be corrupt with an haughty *inſolencie*, though in ſome ſort *generous*: this is the *Turkiſh* way, *remorſeleſſe* to thoſe who beare up, and therefore miſtaken for beaſtly; but ſuch it is not; for it conſtantly receives *humiliation* with much

ſweetneſſe: This to their *honour*, and my *ſatisfaction*, I ever found: I had almoſt hourely *experience* hereof, which my unfoyled ſucceſſe makes me not bluſh to remember; yet not to weary my pen, I will note onely my ſecond dayes journey, which in the contrary entertainment of my ſelfe, and a *Rhaguſean* gave me the firſt taſte: I clad in *Turkiſh* manner, rode with two *Turkes*, an houre before our *Caravan*; we found foure *Spahy-Timariots* by a river, where we ſtay'd, They were at dinner, & ſeeing by my head, I was a *Chriſtian*, they called to me; I not underſtanding what they would, ſtood ſtill, till they menacing their weapons, roſe, and came to me, with lookes very ugly; I ſmiling met them, and taking him who ſeemed of moſt port, by the the hand, layed it to my forehead, which with them is the greateſt ſigne of *love*, and *honour*, then often calling him *Sultanum*, ſpoke *Engliſh*, which though none of

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the kindeſt, yet gave I it ſuch a ſound, as to them who underſtood no further, might ſeeme *affectionate*, *humble*, and *hearty*; which ſo appeaſed them, as they made me ſit, and eate together, & parted lovingly: preſently after, they met the *Caravan*, where was the *Rhaguſean*, a Merchant of quality, who came in at *Spalatra* to goe for *Conſtantinople*, he being clothed in the *Italian* faſhion, and ſpruce, they juſtled him: He not yet conſidering, how the place had changed his condition, ſtood upon his *termes*, till they with their Axes, and Iron Maſes (the weapons of that *Countrey*) broke two of his ribs, in which caſe, we left him behind, halfe dead, either to get back as he could, or be devoured of beaſts: Not two houres after, I walking alone, on the other ſide of the river, met ſixe, or ſeven more, who eſpying a Dagger in my pocket, ſnacht it ſuddenly, and ſet it againſt my breaſt; wherewith one of them

them ſpeaking *Italian*, I won ſo farre upon them, with reſpective words, as they had me into a houſe where we eat, drank, and lodged together; and though ſome got very drunk, none offered me any injury, but kindly adviſed me, to lay aſide that weapon, and uſe ſuch as the Countrey permitted; finally after daily ſucceſſe in the like kinde, I grew ſo confident of the *Turkiſh* nature, as when *Lances*, or *Knives*, were often ſet againſt me, I doubted not my ſelfe, unleſſe it were by a *Drunkard*, or a *Souldier volunteer*; for drinke makes the *fancy* of the one uncertaine, and the other going to merit *Paradiſe* by killing of *Chriſtians* was no ſafe company for mee: nor were my wayes being framed onely to receive *inſolency*, able to entertaine malice, eſpecially a *malice* engaged by *Religion*: This haughty diſpoſition of others, makes the faſhions of other *Countreys* rather deſpiſed, them *imitated*, ſo that in all the

the In-land of *Turky*, where *Chriſtian* Merchants uſe not, if I appeared in the leaſt part clothed like a *Chriſtian*, I was tufted like an Owle among other birds: at firſt I imputed it to *Barbariſme*; but afterward lamenting thereof to one of the better ſort, to note how they underſtood it; he told me; they would have no *novelties*, and therefore would diſgrace all new *examples*; then I perceived it to be a piece rather of *Inſtitution*, then *Incivility*; for they deſiring perpetuall *hoſtilitie* with the *Chriſtians*, muſt eſtrange the People from their *cuſtomes* as utterly as may be; Now there is no innovation drawes in forreigne manners faſter, then that of *Apparell*: Beſides that, it ſeemes honourable for the *Turkiſh* Nation, to retain their ancient *habit* of clothing; for as the *French Court* gives this ſide of the world patterne of apparell, ſo does the *Turkiſh* to the *Levant*: Yet they to this day vary but little from that

that long, and looſe manner of garment reported to have beene ever uſed in the *Eaſt*: Their houſes are generally made of *bricke* dryed in the *Sunne*; poore, and low, that they may not be worth taking from the child, when the father dyes: The *publique* buildings are vaſte, and ſtately afarre off; that alſo is wonderfully beautified by the abundance of *trees* planted among the houſes; ſo as each *City* ſeemes rather a Wood, then a *City*; which beſide the pleaſant aſpect, Shelters againſt the Summer Sunne, and Winters winde: the ſtreets are not broad, but paved with an high foot cauſie on each ſide, in the middle is paſſage for Carts, and Horſes, from the Caves on both ſides, is made a boarded Arche not very cloſe, yet much defenſive againſt *Sunne*, and *raine*: Vpon the taking of any Town, the firſt thing they erect, is publique *Bathes*, which they eſtabliſh with faire revenues; ſo that for leſſe then two

two pence, any man, or woman may be bathed with clean linnen, and neat attendance; it is death for any man to enter when women *bath*, which he ſhall know by a barre before the *doore*: *hee* or *ſhe* who *bath* not twice, or thrice a week, are held *naſty*; every time they make *water* or other uncleane exerciſe of nature, they waſh thoſe parts, little regarding who ſtands by; if a *Dog* chance to touch their *hand*, they waſh preſently: before *Prayer* they waſh both *face*, and *hands*, ſometimes the *head*, and *privities*, many of their Cuſtomes have been in *Egypt* thouſands of yeares before *Mahometiſme*; ſo neceſſary a thing to prevent diſeaſes, is cleanlineſſe in hot *Countreys*, and to men of groſſe food; to this *Herodotus* aſcribes the old circumciſion, in *Egypt*, and ſo doe I that of *Mahomet*, who had no *diuiner* warrant, and cared not for bare imitation: for the *Authors* of *Superſtition* when they finde

Caſtomes

Cuſtomes very uſefull, knowing that reaſon ſuffices not to hold them in practice with the vulgar, they plant them amongſt their other *ceremonies*, and make them *conſcientious*, which is the onely way to put them upon low capacities: in the skirts of each Towne, neere ſome river, or other pleaſing proſpect there uſe to bee round open *Garden-houſes*, where any may ſit, and paſſe time. Beſides all former reſpects, there is another feat, which furniſhes *Turky* with magnificent *Bridges*, *Hanes*, *Meskeetoes*, *High wayes*, and other publique *ſtructures*; that is this: When any Provinciall *Governour*, is both for *riches*, and *rapine*, notorious, he is ſure ere long to be circumvented, or elſe layed open to the accenſer, for a confiſcation; He to prevent this, h th no fairer way, then for the good, to make ſome worke of eminent magnificence; wherein he gaines two ſafe points of reputation, in being held

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Pious, and exhauſt; the one ſtops the *accuſer*, the other the *Exchequer*: Their *Dyet* is very full, and groſſe, they will refuſe all dainties for a piece of fat *Mutton*; that they ſeeth with *Rice* which is the moſt generall food they uſe; they call that mixture *Pilawe*, over it they put *milke* made thicke, and ſower, called *Tugurt*, with *Peaſe*, *Rice*, and *Mutton* they make their *Porrage Churbah*: theſe are the three ordinary diſhes of *Turky*; they want no others, as *Luxury*, or neceſſitie require: Their mighty eating I impute to the drinking of *water*, which after a while, makes a good ſtomack, as by experience I found: they abhorre *blood*, and things ſtrangled, and ca re little for *fiſh*, or *fowle*, but often buy them alive, to let them goe; whereto they pretend no *Metempſuchoſis*, or any other reaſon, but that of naturall compaſſion; wherein they are ſo good, as to let *fowle* feed of their *Granaries*, eſpecially in thoſe

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of *Ioseph*, at *Gran Cairo*, a place is left open for *Birds*, and some thousands of *Ryalls* yearly scored off for the same to the *Bassha*; thus are in *Turky* all *Birds* so tame, never used to violence, as I have throwne my Coate upon *Turtle-Doves* in the high-wayes, and *Quailes* would ordinarily *hop* upon our *legges*, and *armes*, as we slept in the *fields*: Every night they shut *Dogs*, and *Cats* forth of doores; that is a piece of the *Religion*, and a cleanly one: the *Dogs* goe most together making a hideous noyse, and are dangerous by night, to *theeves* and *drunkards*; others seldome walk among them after it is darke: The onely beastly piece of *injustice* I found among the *Turkes*, was their confidence, to catch or buy up for *Slave*, any *Christian* they finde in the *Country*; nor can he escape unlesse where he be a setled knowne *Merchant*, or goe with some *Protector*: I met with many who in such Voyages

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as *mine* had falne ſhort, and prophe-ſied the like to me: I have divers times been put to defend my ſelfe with my *Knife*, from being ſhoved into houſes, by thoſe who would have kept me a *Slave*; and ſcarce any day paſt, but ſome or other cheapned mee with the *Ianizary*; who if he had ſold mee, I had no remedy, beſide what diſdaine of life might have preſented: this I held the worſt part of my danger, and againſt which, there is no preparation of aſſurance, but in a finall reſolution; yet as much as in me lay, I uſed two wayes of prevention; one was when they queſtioned my condition, and deſigne, which was often; I gave them ſeverall accounts, as I noted the *Place*, and *Auditory*; ſtill in effect to ſhew me borne *rich*, but falne to *povertie*, without any fault of mine; my friends all dead, and that having no ability for gaine, I had wager'd the ſmall reliques of my fortune, upon a returne from

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Conſtantinople, and *Gran Cairo*: this though far below my fortunes, yet paſſed with them for truth, & ſuch a one, as embelliſhed with fit circumſtance, procured me eſteeme, and compaſſion; and which was above all, made me appeare unprofitable to the buyer; for they buy more in hope of ranſome, then ſervice: and therefore often enquired, where I had any correſpondence: my other way was to note the territories adjoyning, with the wayes for flight, to ſtudy our company: and giving *wine* to ſome, money to others, I ever kept in ſecret penſion ſome of the *Caravan* who underſtood the *language*, and told me all that paſt: then in each place of abode, I acquainted my ſelfe with ſome *Renegadoe*, whoſe ſtory after he had delivered, I knew how to make him ſo much my friend, as in caſe of danger, would have helpt me to flye, or conceale: herein was the moſt expence, and unquiet of my *voyage*: this

this excepted, the *Turkiſh* diſpoſition is generous, loving, and honeſt; ſo farre from falſifying his promiſe, as if he doe but lay his *hand* on his *breſt*, *beard*, or *head*, as they uſe, or chiefly break *bread* with me, if I had an hundred lives, I durſt venture them upon his word, eſpecially if he be a naturall *Turke*, no *More*, *Arab*, or *Egyptian*; to thoſe I never committed my ſelfe, till they had engaged wife, and children for my ſafe delivery: They ſeldome travell ſingle, but expecting till a great number be bound for the ſame place, goe, and lodge together: this ſecures from theeves unleſſe they come in troopes, and then the *Governour* ſends againſt them: Though a great part of *Turky* be but of new plantation, and therefore not yet populous, nevertheleſſe, in every place of good paſturage, there are Shepheards, ſome of them with flocks of two or three thouſand, feeding from one Citie to another, which

which cauſes ſuch plenty in Towne, and Country, as for an half-penny in moſt townes they ſell as much roſted *Mutton*, as one man can eat, and for two ſhillings three-pence, I have ſeen live fat ſheep bought in places two hundred miles from any *City*. In moſt townes an halfe-penny loafe will ſuffice two or three men a meale: This plenty was firſt cauſed by depopulation, but will in time, breed greater numbers of their owne race: The naturall *Turkes*, and the *Renegadoes* are not ſubject to thoſe taxes and tolles of *Chriſtendome*, nor is their quiet, and plentie fit to be publiſhed among the adjoyning *Chriſtians*; only vineyards in whoſe hand ſoever, pay to the *Spahyes*, to the *Guardians*, and others, becauſe *Wine* is a prohibited Ware; yet after all thoſe perſecutions, it is much cheaper there, then in *Chriſtendome*, but not every where to be had, for though in that point, *Mahomets* wiſe order ſuffer violence,

yet

yet with the better part it prevailes, and makes ſome drinke with ſcruple, others with danger; the baſer ſort when taken drunke, are often *Baſtinadoed* on the bare feet; and I have ſeen ſome after a fit of drunkenneſſe, lye a whole night crying, and praying to *Mahomet* for interceſſion, that I could not ſleep neere them; ſo ſtrong is conſcience, even where the foundation is but imaginary: This want of *wine* hath deviſed other drinks to their meat, for the better ſort; as *Vſaph* which is *water* ſod with *Raiſins*, ſometimes with *Honey*; but above the reſt, they eſteeme *Sherbets* made with *Sugar*, the juyce of *Lemmons*, *Peaches*, *Apricockes*, *Violets*, or other *Flowers*, *Fruits*, and *Plumbes* as each countrey affoords; theſe are dryed together, into a conſiſtence reaſonable hard, and portable for their uſe in *Warre*, or elſe-where, mingling about a ſpoonfull with a quart of *water*: They have another drink not good

good at meat, called *Cauphe* made of a *Berry*, as bigge as a ſmall *Beane*, dryed in a Furnace, and beat to powder, of a ſoote colour, in taſte a little *Bitteriſh*, that they ſeeth, and drinke hot as may be endured: it is good all houres of the day, but eſpecially morning, and evening, when to that purpoſe, they entertaine themſelves two or three houres in *Cauphe-houſes*, which in all *Turky* abound more then *Innes*, and *Ale-houſes* with us: it is thought to be the old black broth uſed ſo much by the *Lacedemonians*, and dryeth ill humors in the ſtomack, comforteth the braine, never cauſeth drunkenneſſe, or any other ſurfeit, and is a harmeleſſe entertainment of good fellowſhip; for there upon ſcaffolds, halfe a yard high, and covered with Mats, they ſit *croſſe-legg'd* after the *Turkiſh* manner, many times two or three hundred together, talking, and likely with ſome poore *Muſicke* paſſing up and downe: The

Muſicke

Muſicke of *Turky* is worth conſideration, through all thoſe vaſte Dominions, there runnes one tune, and for ought I heard, no more, nor can every man play that; yet ſcarce any but hath a *fiddle*, with two ſtrings, and at Feaſts, and other meetings, will confidently play upon it, but he knowes not to what tune, nor can play the ſame twice over; this I am ſure of; for to make experiment, I have ventured to play at divers meetings, pretending the ayres of my countrey, to note whether they had skill or no; and took ſo well as they have often made me play againe; then I found their skill and mine alike, for I never underſtood the leaſt touch of any inſtrument; Nothing could more diſguiſe their *Genius* unto me, who was uſed to gueſſe at the *fancies* of men by the *ayres* wherewith I found them moſt taken, almoſt as much as by their diſcourſe. I muſt not forget to note their *Iealouſie*, wherein a *Turk* exceeds

an *Italian*, as farre as he us; the cauſe is *Polygamy*, which makes the huſband guiltie of inſufficient correſpondence and therein fearfull that his wife may ſeck a further ſatisfaction; therefore their women go muffled all but the eyes, nor are ſuffered to goe to *Church*, or ſo much as looke out at the windowes of their owne houſes: The man may divorce when he will, with reſtitution of Joynture, and ſome further ſatisfaction, as the *Iudge* pleaſes, yet not without ſome reaſonable pretence againſt the woman: I ſaw at *Andrinople* a woman with many of her friends went weeping to a *Iudge*; where in his preſence, ſhe took off her *Shooe*, and held it the ſole upward, but ſpake nothing; I enquired what it meant, one told me, it was the ceremony uſed when a married woman complaines that her husband would abuſe her againſt nature, which is the only cauſe, for which ſhe may ſue a divorce as ſhe then

then did; that delivery by way of *Embleme*, ſeemed neat, where the *fact* was too uncleane for *language*. There are very few beggars in *Turky*, by reaſon of the great plentie of *Victuals*; only one ſort I wondred at, that is, their *Santones* who are able cunning *Rogues*, much like our *Tom* of *Bedlams*; ever with ſome ſuch diſguiſe to pretend a crazed braine; but they *act* in a more *grave*, *ſublime*, and *meek* way then ours; why theſe are reſpected, I could never heare any reaſon other then compaſſion; but I obſerved ſuch a reverence born them, as made me think it *religious*; nor is it ſtrange, that *ſuperſtitions* ſhould honour all *eclipſe* of *underſtanding*, whoſe light diſcovers them too farre. There is no people more courteous of *Salutation*, then the *Turks*; in meeting upon the *high-way*, one with a *ſtoope*, and his *hand* upon his *breaſt*, bids *Salaum Aleek*, the other with like obeiſance, replyes *Aleek Salaum*; and

when any one comes into company, the reſt ſalute him with a *Merahbah Sultanum*, ever ſweetning their converſation, with ſuch accent of pronunciation, and ſo much reſpective geſture, as ſavours of a gentle *Genius*, free from that rudeneſſe, whereof they are accuſed. Their *Sepultures* are notable; thoſe of *Princes* or great *men*, are covered over with *ſilke*, or cloth of *gold*, with a *Turbant*, at the *Head*, and ſet under a vaulted Arch ſupported by foure Marble pillars; ſome with a little *Cocke* of *fountaine water*, and *lamps* continually burning; they are made neere the *Meskeeto*, eſpecially if they built one, but never within it; the more ordinary, are buryed in ſome pleaſant place without the Citie, with an high ſtone ſtanding at the head, and another at the feet; that at the head, hath ſometimes an *Epitaph*, and if it be a man of qualitie is made at top in forme of a *Turbant*; thoſe who beſtow a Marble-

ſtone

ſtone over them, have it in the middle cut through about a yard long, and a foot broad; therein they plant ſuch kind of plants, or flowers as endure green all the year long; which ſeeme to grow out of the dead body, thinking thereby to reduce it againe into play, though not in the Scene of ſenſible creatures, yet of thoſe vegetable, which is the next degree, and perhaps a preferment beyond the duſt.

The *Turkiſh* Nation cannot yet be generally abandoned to vice, having two ſuch great enemies, the *Chriſtian* on this ſide, the *Perſian* on that; were they once removed, it would ſoone corrupt, like *Rome* after the fall of *Carthage* and *Antiochus*, or worſe; for then it would have a farre greater Empire, than ever the *Roman* was, nor is it much leſſe already, nor wanting ſo much in extent, as it exceeds in being more abſolute, and better compact. It hath ever been, and yet is the vanitie of Nations, to eſteeme them-

ſelves civiller, and more ingenious, becauſe more curious in ſuperſtitions than other people, whoſe moderation, diverſity, or diſdaine of thoſe follies, they terme barbarous, and beaſtly ſtupidity, uncapable of ſuch illuminations; thus of old, the *Egyptians* deſpiſed the *Grecians*, they the *Romanes*; the *Romanes* all the World; and at this day the *Papiſts* us; the *Iewes* them; the *Mahometans* all. After this diſcourſe of the party Imperiall, I muſt not forget thoſe other Sects which it hath in its ſubjection; they are generally *Chriſtians*, and *Iewes*: *Chriſtian* ſtrangers they call *freink*, but their owne ſubjects are either *Latines*, *Armenians*, *Greeks*, or of another ſort whereof I have ſeene infinite numbers, in all that tract of *Bulgary*, and *Serviah*, who are baptized only in the name of Saint *Iohn*, their difference *Theologicall* I enquired not, but in faction I noted them ſo deſperate malicious towards one another, as each

each loves the *Turk* better then they doe either of the other, and ſerve him for informers, and inſtruments againſt one another: the hatred of the *Greeke* Church to the *Romiſh* was the loſſe of *Belgrado* in *Hungary*, and is at this day ſo implacable, as he who in any *Chriſtian* warre upon the *Turke*, ſhould expect the leaſt good wiſh from the *Chriſtians* in thoſe parts, would find himſelfe utterly deceived: I often was helpt by *Turkes*, and *Renegadoes*, againſt the malice of their *Chriſtians*; at *Rhodes* they informed the *Baſhae* of us for burying a Boy of our company, and but for a *Spaniſh Renegadoe*, it had coſt our libertie. The *Latines* are *Papiſts*, but ſo few, and deſpiſed, as not to be reckoned. The *Armenians* or *Chaldeans*, are alſo *Chriſtians*, but have a deeper tincture of *Mahometiſme* than the reſt: The *Greeke* Church ſeemes little inferiour in number to the *Roman*, for though the *Catholiques* are thicker in

France Spaine, Germany, and *Italy*, than the others in *Turkie*, *Muſcovie*, and *Perſia*; yet their Provinces doe ſo infinitely exceed thoſe in extent, as will make the Greek Church, though in thinner Plantations, more numerous than the other: This proportion was aſſured cleare before the loſſe of *Conſtantinople*, which to *Rome* it ſelf, if not conſidered as a Corrivall, was a deep blow. Now in all *Turky*, the number of Chriſtians is wonderfully abated, for beſide the ſlaughter in conqueſt, they are dayly diminiſhed by other arts. The *Turke* takes a more pernicious way to extingiſh Chriſtianity, than ever the Heathen Emperours did; their hot perſecutions got them the envie which followes cruelty, and made the people compaſſionate the afflicted cauſe, whereby commiſeration which is a ſtrong piece of humane nature, blew the flame of zeale, and raiſed more affection to the cauſe, than terrour could ſuppreſſe; thence

thence came the saying, *Sanguis Martyrum semen Eccleſiæ*: the *Turke* puts none to death for Religion, whereby none from Fire, or Gallowes move compaſſion to their cauſe; Hee rather ſuckes the purſe, than unprofitable bloud: and by perpetuall poverty renders them low towards himſelfe, and heavie to one another: He turnes the *Chriſtian* Churches into *Meskeetoes*, much ſuppreſſing the publique exerciſe of Religion, eſpecially of the *Romiſh*, though not utterly, ſo that each generation becomes leſſe inſtructed than other, in ſo much that at this time (as by tryall I found) many who profeſſe themſelves *Chriſtians*, ſcarce know what they meane by being ſo; Finally, perceiving themſelves poore, wretched, taxed, diſgraced, deprived of their children, and ſubject to the inſolence of every Raskall, they begin to conſider, and preferre this preſent World, before that other which they ſo little underſtand. This turnes ſo

many thouſands to *Mahometaniſme*, and prevailes with leſſe ſcandall, than fire and ſword would doe, in ſo much as it goes leſſe harſh with a man to forget his Religion, than to defie it; for conſcience wrought on by education, holds the minde of man, as a lace wound about a body; the *Turkiſh* courſe unlaces it by degrees, as it had been wound up, ſo bringing it off cleare; but bloudy perſecution ſtriving to pull it away at a ſnatch, is too ſudden a violence, diſordering and intangling things faſter then they were. Thus if we view theſe affaires no further than the eye of reaſon can reach, he ſeemes in a probable way to taint all the *Chriſtians* under his Dominions; but it muſt be the worke of time; in the mean-while, they ſerve to fill his coffers, and in effect ſupply him with *Gibeonites*, and Husbandmen to till his Land, while his *Muſſelmen* are reſerved to the commanding employment of the Sword.

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Therefore he doth not much care for a generall converſion, as appeared in *Solyman* the ſecond, who ſeeing a company of many thouſands fall downe before him, and hold up the fore-finger, (as their manner of converſion is) he asked what moved them to turne, they replyed it was to be eaſed of their heavy taxations; he diſdaining that baſeneſs, or not willing to loſe in tribute, for an unſound acceſſion in Religion, rejected their converſion, and doubled their taxations: Nevertheleſſe particular Convertites, if ſerious, voluntary, and Perſons of important condition, are received with honour, and large reward, eſpecially ſtrangers; I ſaw at *Belgrado* a feaſt carryed by above threeſcore perſons; and after all, a Horſe worth at leaſt thirty pounds, ſent from the *Baſhae* to one of theſe at the day of his circumciſion, and I was told hee had neer a thouſand Dollers given by others; but he had borne good office

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in *Tranſilvania.* I once met at the feaſt a youth whoſe Father was Governour of a neighbour Towne in *Tranſilvania,* ſome in a jeſting manner threatned circumciſion to us both: I knowing their intereſt lay all towards him, firſt ſevered my cauſe from his, and then jeſted my ſelf off: but the next day, they ſent to apprehend him, and if ſome of his Countreymen had not helpt him over the *Danubius* by night, he had been ſhut up, for beſide the intereſſe of ſtate, he was a handſome youth, and his Father able for ranſome, which are two ſtrong motives, unleſſe it be upon ſuch termes, there is ſeldome any compulſion of conſcience, and then not by death, where no criminall offence gives occaſion. I did much converſe with *Renegadoes*, and had good opportunitie by their *Italian* tongue, to ſound what ſpirits they were, and on what motives they fell off; generally I found them Atheiſts, who left our cauſe

cauſe for the *Turkiſh* as the more thriving in the World, and fuller of preferment: theſe hate us not otherwiſe than in ſhew, unleſſe where they finde themſelves abhorred for their Apoſtaſie: then take heed, for in your ruine they get both revenge, and reputation of zeale; but with a more opportune behaviour, I have wonne much courteſie from them, and upon occaſion, put my life at one of their diſcretions, and found him Noble; theſe are the voluntary *Renegadoes*; there are another ſort, whom hard uſage, and captivity brings in, rather than any ambition, or diſguſt at home. Theſe though neceſſitate to hold on, yet they beare a great good-will to *Chriſtians*, and likely a deepe grudge to the *Turkes*; I firſt noted this by an Eunuch of the Garriſon of *Belgrade*, I had with money made him my friend, againſt any neceſſity of flight, I going to viſit him in his houſe, nigh the River *Danubius*, found him

him alone very drunk; he out of that heat, and experience of my engagement, fell to raile againſt the *Turkes*, and withall ſhewing me how they had marred his game, well (quoth he) doe you ſee that River? there ſeldome paſt weeke, ſince I have been in this City, (which was halfe a yeare) but ſome night or other, I have throwne ſome of their children therein, and told me that formerly in other places, hee had done many ſuch ſecret revenges, for their gelding of him: before my experience of theſe Apoſtataes, I ſuppoſed that their paradiſe had won many from our ſide; but of all that I practiſed, there was none taken either with that, or other points of their doctrine, but manifeſtly with reſpects worldly, wherefore ſeeing how many daily goe from us to them, and how few of theirs to us; it appears of what conſequence the proſperity of a cauſe is to draw men unto it, and how uncertainly they judge

judge of all other merit. The chiefe Sect whereof I deſired to be enformed was the Jewes; whoſe moderne condition is more condemned, then underſtood by *Chriſtian*-Writers, and therefore by them delivered with ſuch a zealous ignorance, as never gave me ſatisfaction: Their *primitive* profeſſion was Shepheards, whoſe innocent kinde of life had leiſure for the ſtudy of that *Hierarchie*, which in after times, their ſetled poſſeſſion of *Canaan*, put into act; But (as we daily ſee,) Neceſſitie makes ſhifts, and nothing corrupts cleare wits more then deſperate fortunes, and forreigne converſation; ſo it befell them in their frequent Captivities, wherein the malice of their eſtate, and corruptions of the Gentiles, did extreamely debauch their old innocence, and from Shepheards, or Tillers of land, turned them to what they now are, Merchants, Brokers, and Cheaters; hereto is added

added no ſmall neceſſitie from their Religion, which as of old, ſo at this day, renders them more generally odious, then any one ſort of men, whereby they are driven to helpe themſelves by ſhifts of wit, more then others are; and ſo as it were bandying their faction againſt the reſt of Mankinde, they become better ſtudied, and practiſed in malice, and knavery, then other men: This makes them thrive notwithſtanding all their oppreſſions, to ſuch exceſſive riches, as by themſelves, I have heard alledged as a teſtimony of divine *Benediction*: They are generally found the moſt nimble, and *Mercuriall* wits in the world; which in part, is deſcended from the originall *complexion* of their foreſathers; who gave notable teſtimonies of a ſubtle generation; and hath beene much advantaged by their *Moſaicall* inſtitution of Dyet; a thing of no ſmall effect to refine the bloud, and ſpirits

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in ſo many deſcents; yet above all, I impute it to this unceſſant neceſſitie, and exerciſe of wit, which ever keepes it up, without growing too remiſſe, and ſtupid, as uſually happens, where men are not quickned by ſuch occaſions: Hereupon it is that every *Vizier*, and *Baſhae* of State uſe to keep a *Few* of his private Counſell, whoſe malice, wit, and experience of *Chriſtendome*, with their continuall intelligence, is thought to adviſe moſt of that miſchiefe, which the *Turke* puts in execution againſt us; Nevertheleſſe, in moſt of their converſation, I noted rather the dexteritie of a Cheater, or Mountebank, then any ſolid wiſdome; and ſo in their railings at *Chriſt*, few invade him by any ſtaid politick way of *Atheiſme*, moſt of them prophane him with beaſtly tales or ſuperſtitious accounts; Divers of them read the new Teſtament maliciouſly to cavill, and elude the miracles of *Chriſt*,

Christ, wickedly imputing them to conſpiracie among the Actors, and partialitie in the Writers, as of a Legend; above all places in Scripture, they abuſe that, where it is ſaid, that when he was to goe up to the Paſſeover, but few dayes before his Death, his kindred, and thoſe about him did not yet beleeve: whereby they (not knowing faith to be the gift of grace, rather then of reaſon) ſlander his miracles for not ſo manifeſt as we conceive: once at their celebration of a Sabbath at *Niſs* in *Servia*, I was walking with divers of their *Rabbines*, eſpecially one, much reverenced by the reſt, who was principall of the *Synagogue* at *Sophia*; he would needs urge a diſcourſe of *Chriſtianity*, where after his malice had wearied it ſelfe, I asked him whether it were not an undeniable ſigne of Divine ayde to our cauſe, that with ſuch a meeke humilitie, as that of *Chriſt*, had raiſed it ſelfe over all the proudeſt oppreſ-

ſors;

ſors; He (as the nature of poyſon is to infect things of moſt contrary conditic n) perverting this reaſon, replyed that *Chriſt* came when the world had been tamed by the *Romans*, whoſe cruell victories, & heavy yoak had broken the ſpirits of moſt Nations, whereupon he would not build his *Religion* as the old *Heathen* had ever done, upon *Heroique* brave acts, but on the contrary meek humilitie of contrite hearts; which being the greateſt number, (eſpecially by that time they come to governe) cauſes it to prevail ſo well: This ſeeming a cold *Atheiſme*, he further made vain, with an addition concerning the ſeverall ages of the World; comparing the caſe with this *Microcoſme* of man, whoſe infancy is ſimple; youth brave; manhood firme; but his decaying age faints till the end ſhuts all up; each of theſe periods did he pretend guided by Doctrines ſutable, and to the latter rejected *Chriſtianity*, whoſe humble contempt

contempt of the World, he aſcribed to the Worlds old age, (as in man) growne weary of it ſelfe; After anſwer hereto, I deſired to underſtand ſomewhat of their *Caball*, which I had alwaies held the great ſecret of the *Iewes*; I demanded whether it conſiſted in that *Arithmeticall* ſignification of *letters* as we ſuppoſe, telling him withal, that it ſeemed ſtrange, how *letters*, and *words* which were impoſed differently by the humor of man, could touch upon the reality of things in themſelves, which did not acknowledge our devices; He anſwered, that in part the *Caball* did depend upon *letters*, and *words*, but onely *Hebrew*, wherein *Adam* named things when he was in *ſtate* of *Innocencie*, and underſtood their Nature; but in languages made ſince the fall, the foundation wanted; they as the iſſue of confuſion aſſure nothing therein; then he added the ſtory of it; telling me that *Caball* ſignifies *tradition*, which was the way whereby

whereby it was transferred from one age to another, and that it was in some measure a reparation of our knowledge loſt in the fall of *Adam*, and againe revealed from God four times; firſt to *Adam*, who upon his ejection out of Paradiſe, ſitting very diſconſolate, God (quoth he) ſent the Angell *Raguell* to comfort him, and finding his chief ſorrow to be in loſing the knowledge of that dependency, and punctuall commerce which the creatures have with their Creator, and amongſt one another, the Angell for his illumination therein, inſtructed him of the peculiar moments of time naturall, and proper to each paſſage, wherein things elſe impoſſible, might be brought to paſs with felicity; hereat I told him, that there was not in our Bible any mention of the Angel *Raguells* comforting, or inſtructing of *Adam*; whereto he replyed like a curſed *Iew*, that the *Popes* had (not only in that place, but in many others,) clipped,

clipped, amplified, and miſ-related, the old Teſtament, the better to conform it with their new, for their inſtitutions Civill, and Eccleſiaſticall which depend thereon: The *Caball* (ſaid he) held in tradition many ages, till time with the accidents of the Floud, and *Babell*, loſt it: Then once more God diſcovered it to *Moſes* in the buſh; this he proved out of *Eſdras*, a Book high in eſteem with them; where in the ſecond Book God is brought in, ſaying,—*enarravi ei multa mirabilia, & oſtendi ei temporum ſecreta, ac finem, & præcepi ei dicens, hæc palam facies verba; hæc abſcondes*; therefore *Moſes* publiſhed thoſe—*mirabilia*; the Creation; the law; and the *Iſraelites* bringing forth of *Egypt*; but thoſe --*ſecreta, ac fines temporum*, he diſcloſed to none beſide his ſeventy Rulers over *Iſrael*; theſe traditions ſoone failed, in the oppreſſions under the *Philiſtines*; but the third time God revealed it again; that was to *Solomon* in a dreame;

dream; for it is ſaid of *Solomon* that he knew--*initium, & conſummationem, & medietatem temporum*; by this Art, he wrote many Bookes of all things from the *Cedar*, to the *Hyſop*, with divers others; all which were loſt in the Captivity enſuing: Therefore the laſt time, he pretended it reſtored to *Eſdras*; whom as himſelfe writes, God made to retire forty dayes, with five Scribes, who in that ſpace wrote 204 Books: the firſt 134 God commanded to publiſh for the reading of all, both worthy, and unworthy: The latter ſeventy were to paſſe private, only among the wiſe of the people; theſe latter 70 they pretend *Cabalaſtique*, and not yet all loſt: When I conſidered this Art, it put me in mind of what the Prophet ſayes to the Church of *Iſrael--Thy habitation is in the midſt of deceivers:* for although in things of inferiour natures, as well as in the paſſions of man, there are--*molles aditus, & apta tempora*; wherein

wherein they are better diſpoſed for this, or that impreſſion, then at other times, yet doe not theſe open them further then to an agent that comes opportune, and in a way naturally proper to the pre-diſpoſition of the ſubject; thus a Feaver is eaſier cured at one time, then another.; one medicine hits one acceſſe, another the next; the like may be obſerved in all things; but to extend this beyond its due limits, and to wayes improper, as to wiſhing, writing, ſpeaking, and other charmes, which cannot reach the realitie of things, comes to as profound a nothing, as *Hermes* his *Sigill*, or *Paracelſus* his *Spell* againſt *Flyes*. Their great councell of *Sanhedrin* conſiſting of 71 in imitation of *Moyſes*, and his ſeventy Elders, not being able to work ſuch wonders, did nevertheleſſe ſtrive to continue the reputation of the old *Thearchy*; to that purpoſe they glorified this deviſe of *Caball*, whoſe pretence of ſecret information from God

God, even in their forſaken times, ſerved them as *Numa* his pretended meetings with the Nymph *Egeria*, *Mahomets* raptures with the Angell *Gabriell*, and the like, to countenance their Ordinances, with Divine repute among the People; This deviſe was well framed to take with the *Iewes*, who generally are light, ayeriall, and fanaticall Braines, ſpirited much like our hot *Apocalyps* men, or fierce expounders of *Daniel*; apt to worke themſelves into the fools Paradiſe of a ſublime dotage: They expect their Meſſias with an unwearyed aſſurance; and as all Propheticall delayes doe eaſily find excuſe, ſo have they; reſtoring their hope with augmentation of glory in the more perfect tryall; at his comming, they expect a temporall kingdome, whereof I heard them diſcourſe with ſo much guſt, as ſeemed to have a touch of the *Sadducy*, whoſe appetite reliſhes a preſent fruition, better then the ſtate of Reſurrection; To diſcover this fully, I told them that me thought it might ſeem to them but juſt, that all thoſe who

had lived, and dyed constant expecting the Messias, should not by untimely Death lose the fruits of their constancy, but be restored to life at his comming, to enjoy and make up his Kingdome; this they received with much applause, and (as flattery uses to be) it was by them held an illumination, which they embracing of me, seconded with such a *Romanzo* of their future kingdome, as shewed a thirst of revenging their captivities, and therewith to enjoy the world in that timely Resurrection. Above all blessings given of God, they preferre that of—*Increase and multiply*; To hold it a blessing they have reason, but why that should be thought the greatest, I know not; unless because of their *Salacity*, ever noted for *--projectissima in libidinem Gens*; and so apt to grow like the sands of the Sea in number; or else for propagation of the kind, which is the chiefe act of those who consider themselves no higher, then as parts of the World, and of that taken in the bare continuance, without any of its further operations. They may drink water

ter alone, but not wine mingled therewith, unleſſe they have a diſpenſation; that which is pure wine they call wine of the Law; this perhaps was one among other reaſons, why they were of old, miſtaken to have worſhipped *Bacchus*: when they kill any living creature, they firſt turne the face of it Eaſt-ward, then ſaying, Be it ſanctified in the name of the great God King of Heaven, and Earth, they cut the throat with a knife without any gap in the edge; if that be not obſerved they will not eate of the meat, but hold it utterly prophane; moſt of the fat they caſt away, eſpecially about the loine and kidneyes; that of each Mutton, or Beef they ſcarſe eat halfe; theſe with many other reſtrictions of Dyet, I urged as difficulties of victualling their Armies, when the Meſſias ſhould come; but they readily ſalved it with power of miracles, which ſhall ſave him all labour, and care: he is expected of the Tribe of *Iudah*, which was ſetled in *Portugall*, where they boaſt, and in *Spaine*, to have millions of their race, to whom they gave compleat diſpenſation

to counterfeit *Chriſtianity*, even to the degree of *Prieſthood*, and that none are diſcovered but ſome hot ſpirits, whoſe zeal cannot temporize: This reverence to the Meſſias makes them throughout the whole world, breed their children up in *Portugall* ſpeech, and make it their domeſtick tongue. The Jewes of *Italy*, *Germany*, and the *Levant*, excepting the *Banditoes* of *Spaine*, are of *Benjamin*; the other ten Tribes in the deſtruction of *Ieroboams* kingdome by *Salmanaſſer* were led captives beyond *Euphrates*, whence they never returned: in which deſtruction, perhaps worſe then this of their brethren, they had the happineſſe never to perſecute *Chriſt*: Then I asked if they had there degenerate into the race, and *Gentiliſme* of the *Heathen*, as our *Chriſtians* have done in the Holy Land; whom now we know not from other *Turks*, but by ſome touch of language: They aſhamed of ſuch Apoſtaſie, told me, that thoſe ten Tribes are not found any where, but either ſwallowed like *Corahs* company, or as other *Rabbines* write, blowne away with a whirlewinde;

winde; ſo apt are light wits to imagine God leſſe glorified in his owne glorious wayes of Nature, becauſe ordinary, then in the puffes of their vaine deviſed miracles; wherein while they affect to ſeeme grave, and profound, they become fond, and ſhallow, not knowing the wayes of that vertue which moveth all things. In their Divine Service, they make one of the beſt ſort to read a Chapter of *Moyſes*, then ſome Boy, or Raskall reads a piece of the Prophets; in the middle of the Synagogue is a round place vaulted over, ſupported by pillars; therein ſometimes one of their Doctors walkes up & down, and in *Portugheſe*, exalts the Meſſias, comforts their captivitie, and railes at *Chriſt*.

They have a Cupboord made to repreſent the Tabernacle, wherein they lay up the Tables of the Law, which now and then they take forth and kiſſe: they ſing many tunes, but frequently that of *Adonai*, which is the ordinary name of *God*; for *Iehovah* they mention not but upon high occaſions; at Circumciſion, Boyes

are ſet to yall out *Davids* Pſalmes ſo long as dins the Infants cry: the Synagogue is hung round with Glaſſe lamps burning: every man at his entrance puts on a linnen Cope, firſt kiſſing it; but elſe they uſe no manner of reverence, or ſign of devotion. I knowing diſcontent apt to diſcloſe ſecrets, got ſtraight acquaintance with one of them who had a great minde to turne *Turke*; his chiefe ſcandall was, that he had often ſeene their elders in the midſt of Service fall together by the eares, and with holy Candleſtickes, Incenſe-pannes, and other conſecrate inſtruments, breake one anothers pates. They ſuffer no women to enter the Synagogue, but appoint them a Gallery without; I did impute it to Jelouſie; but they told me it was becauſe women have not ſo divine a ſoule as men, & are of a lower creation, made onely for the propagation, and pleaſure of man: this doctrine humbles their wives below that fierce behaviour, whereto competition, and opinion of equality might embolden them. When they turne *Turke*, which is often, they muſt firſt acknowledge Chriſt

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ſo far as the *Turk* does, that is, for a great Prophet, and no more: They ſeldome turne *Chriſtians*, becauſe of *Images*, and *Swines fleſh*, which they hate worſe then the name of Chriſt: they pretend (but maliciouſly) that thoſe few who we ſee turn in *Italy* are not of them, but poore *Chriſtians* hired from other *Cities*, to perſonate that part: There is ſcarce any ſect ſo poor ſpirited, but will ſome times pretend to a miracle; ſo did they; for all the voyage, they boaſted of an apparition in forme of an old man, to this *Gran Signior*, whom hee admoniſhed in favour of the *Iews*, & then vaniſhed: but at *Conſtantinople*, where the Scene of the fable lay, I could hear no ſuch thing. It they were all united, I beleeve there would ſcarce be found any one race of men more numerous; yet that they can never ciment into a temporall Government of their owne, I reckon two cauſes, beſide the many diſadvantages in their *Religion*: Firſt the *Iewiſh* complexion is ſo prodigiouſly *timid*, as cannot be capable of Armes; for this reaſon they are no where made Souldiers,

nor ſlaves, and in acknowledging the valour of *Davids* worthies, ſo different from the Moderne *Hebrews*, appears how much a long thraldome may cowe poſterity beneath the Spirits of their Auncestors: The other impediment is their extreme corrupt love to private intereſſe; which is notorious in the continuall cheating, and malice among themſelves; ſo as there would want that juſtice, and reſpect to common benefit, without which no civill ſociety can ſtand: Theſe are the chiefe notes which I gathered in converſing with the *Iewes*; Now there remaines a word or two of the *Zinganaes*: they are right ſuch as our *Gypſies*: I yeeld not to thoſe, who hold them a peculiar curſed ſtock: ſloath and naſtineſſe ſingle them out from other men; ſo as they are the dregs of the people, rather then of ſeverall deſcent: wallowing in the dirt, and Sunne makes them more ſwarthy then others; they abound in all cities of *Turky*, but ſteale not like ours, for feare of the cruell ſeveritie, they tell fortunes as cheatingly as ours, and enjoy as little; their true uſe is for ſordid offices,

offices, as Broom-men, Smithes, Coblers, Tinkers, & the like, whereby the naturall *Turke* is reſerved for more noble employments: few of them are circumciſed, none *Chriſtned*: they wear their rags affectedly, but wander not: their habitation is hovels, and poor houſes in the ſuburbs: contempt ſecures them, and with that, I leave them. By this diſcourſe, it appears, that the *Turkiſh* Empire is in effect, divided in two parts; the *Turkes*, and other Sects; unto theſe are applyed the two paſſions of man, love, and feare: ſo as the Government is to keep the one ſort ſo as they ſhall not deſire miſchiefe; and the other not able to effect it: to the *Turkes* it is a ſweet Monarchy, maintaining them to command the reſt; to the other Sects it is heavy, holding them diſtracted with faction between themſelves; diſarming, rifling, taking their goods, and children from them; and awing them with as much inſolency, as may not quite make them run away; Nevertheleſſe the *Gran Signior* hath not the inconvenience of Tyrants, which is to ſecure themſelves againſt

their people by ſtrangers, who are chargeable, & perfidious; for he without charge, is held up by Plantations of his owne People, who in deſcent, and intereſſe are linkt with him; neither hath he the uncertaintie of a civill Prince, who much ſubſiſts on fickle popular love; for he raigns by force; and his *Turkes* are a number able to make it good; wherefore he ſeemes as abſolute as a Tyrant, as happy as a King; & more eſtabliſht then either: yet hath he danger from both parts: love makes apt to grow inſolent, therefore his governing multitudes are that way dangerous.

This hath ſhewed it ſelf in the tumults of the *Ianizaries*, even as deepe as the bloud Royall: His danger from the enthralled Sects, is not ſo great; they are too far ſtupified, and diſunited for rebellion; there is more doubt of depopulation; yet to prevent that, when any Province hath been overlayed, he reſtores it with a gentle *Governour*, and ſlack exactions; and the *Timariots* themſelves, that their Farmes may be well managed, hold up the Farmers with much care: There are

two

two notable ſignes of this *Empires* ſtrength; one is that moſt neighbouring States pay *Tribute* or frequent preſents, which is but another name of *Tribute*: The other is, that although it bee generally obſerved that two, or three ſucceſſions of weake Princes are enough to ruine any Monarchy; this Crown hath now had five weak Princes, without intervenue of any one active, yet isit in no part demoliſhed: This preſent *Emperour*, though by reaſon of his age, and ſome other diſadvantages, hath not yet put into action, is of *Spirit* like to equall the braveſt of his predeceſſors: Now as all bodies, though never ſo ſtrong are ſubject to blowes from without, and diſeaſes within; ſo is this *Empire* obnoxious to the *Perſian* abroad, and errours of *Government* at home; One hath hapned of late years, which hath bred pernicious diſorder; that was the mercy of *Achmat*, to his brother *Muſtapha*; whom hee ſeeing a booke-man, and weake, did not deſtroy; this was contrary to the *Othoman* cuſtome; and left a ſubject for ambition, and

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diſguſt, which rather then bee without, would make one of waxe if it were poſſible; much more dangerous was it to leave one of colourable pretext where there was ſo inſolent a faction as the *Ianizaries*: they forthwith ſerved their turne hereof, who elſe had not been provided of a King, and ſo forced to endure *Oſman*, for fear of deſtroying that line, in whoſe defect, they fall under the petit *Tartars*, which they abhorre: This gave them occaſion to taſte the Bloud Royall, whoſe reverence can never be reſtored, without aboliſhing the order of *Ianizaries*, which hath been the Sword-hand of the *Empire*: If this diſcourſe might ſpeake in a morall way, it would title this Act of *Achmat* a vertue, a high one; But in ſuch a fierce *Government*, many vertues noble, and ſafe in our States, are againſt the foundation of theirs: Thus have I ſet downe what I noted in the *Turkiſh* Cuſtomes; all inſtruct, either as errours, or by imitation: Nor is the minde of man a perfect Paradiſe, unleſſe there be planted in it the Tree of *Knowledge* both of *Good*, and *Evill*.

FINIS.